The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. II NO. 128 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914. ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th May. | Macedonia | 10500 | .... | .... |
| 4th June | Salsette | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 13th ,, | *India | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 20th ,, | China | 8000 | Maloja | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | *Arabia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 4th July. | Salsette | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 11th ,, | China | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 18th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 25th ,, | Persia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 15th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 22nd ,, | India | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 29th ,, | Salsette | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suaba Maru | K. Shinobe | 6189 | 28th May | 7th June |
| Jinsen Maru | T. Terada | 3785 | 30th | 10th ,, |
| Colombo Maru | N Kawashima | 4709 | 12th June | 22nd ,, |
| Bombay Maru | Komatsubara | 4625 | 23rd ,, | 3rd July |
| Kamakura Maru | T. Hori | 6126 | 28th ,, | 10th ,, |
| Rangoon Maru | Y. Kamoshita | 5143 | 12th July | 24th ,, |
| Kirin Maru | M. Nakamura | 3808 | 26th ,, | 7th Aug. |
| Penang Maru | S. Murazumi | 4965 | 9th Aug. | 21st ,, |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

### GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

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*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

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BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adalia .....B | 3475† | 10th May.. | .... |
| City of Lahore ....A & C | 6875 | .... | 29th April. |
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475‡ | 27th May.. | 25th May. |
| City of Calcutta....A & C | 7630‡ | .... | 10th June. |
| City of Benares ....A & C | 6984 | .... | 20th June. |
| City of Manchester..A&C | 5551 | 24th June.. | .... |
| City of York .....A & C | 7811‡ | .... | 24th June. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. | Leave Marseilles or Naples about. | Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1914 |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 2nd July. | 10th July.. | 24th July. |
| *City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | Aug.. | 9th Aug.. | 23rd Aug. |
| *City of York. | 7811 | 14th Aug.. | 22nd Aug.. | 5th Sept. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 22nd Aug.. | .... | 14th Sept. |
| †City of Marseilles .. | 8800 | 19th Sept.. | 26th Sept.. | 11th Oct.‡ |
| *City of Glasgow .. | 6529 | 28th Sept.. | 6th Oct .. | 21st Oct. |
| †City of Paris. | 9232 | 10th Oct .. | 17th Oct.. | 31st Oct. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 22nd Oct.. | 30th Oct .. | 14th Nov. |
| *City of Sparta | 5415 | 30th Oct... | .... | 21st Nov.‡ |
| †City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 7th Nov. | 14th Nov.. | 29th Nov. |
| †Trafford Hall | 5321 | 17th Nov.. | 25th Nov.. | 11th Dec. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 5th Dec... | | 28th Dec. |

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single | 2nd. class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 658 | 1,091 | 489 | 807 |
| Liverpool..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles & Boats from Liverpool .... | — | 999 | — | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung | Hsien Liaoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York. | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | (Cal. U.S.A.) | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,122 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on or about. |
|---|---|---|
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | Thursday 11th June |
| †JELUNGA | 5206 | ,, 25th ,, |
| *PUNDUA | 3305 | ,, 9th July |
| †PENTAKOTA | 3418 | Thursday 23rd July |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

30th May, 1914.

## SHIPPING.

### ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt. J. L. Henderson | 24th. June 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C. S. Osborne R. N. R. | 11th July 1914 |
| Scindia | 5105 | Wm. Kelso | 24th July 19 4 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 10th. Aug 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 24th. Aug 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 12th Sept. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt. J. L. Henderson | 25rd. Sept 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S. Osborne R.N.R. | 12th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5105 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 21st. Nov. 1914 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 412 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 440 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 858 | 999 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 858 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 599 | 921 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,499 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 440 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manger.

Post Box 161.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

FUND EXCEED .....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort.

BOMBAY.

*Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.*

## THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

## THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA

AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

## MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings | per 50 Rs. | 2—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets ,, | ,, 50 ,, | 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches ,, | ,, 50 ,, | 3—8 |
| Dindigul Rocks ,, | ,, 50 ,, | 2—8 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long | ,, 50 ,, | 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

## THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS.

Special Comprehensive Policy

*Some special features are:*

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

*Prospectus and rates on application to—*

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General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2552. Tel. Address "Baltic"

## STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND. | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg ..... | 5 12 2 | per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg ..... | 5 2 2 | per case. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg ..... | 5 0 2 | per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg ..... | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg ..... | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| White Camelia 125 deg (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk ..... | 3 12 0 | per 8 Imp. galns. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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THE MANAGER.

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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ADVICE TO SHORTHAND STUDENTS.—Are you desirous of improving your Pitman Shorthand and wish to earn HIGH WAGES. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES. If so, join LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw and Co. 2760

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ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gots crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

## WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2674

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WANTED the first week in July, a Pundit, teach Matriculation Hindi and Mathematics.—Apply LADY PRINCIPAL, Girls' High School, Katni, E. I. R. 2050

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WANTED for High School qualified LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK. Apply to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2743

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WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2802 a

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WANTED an experienced AUDITOR, holding a certificate under the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules 1914, with a thorough knowledge of English and two vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency, for permanent Government employment. Duties, the audit of large urban co-operative societies. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Apply to

R. B. EWBANK, I.C.S.
Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, Poona.
2055

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WANTED A COMPETENT MISTRY, honest and hardworking, able to read plans, set out works, supervise the construction of buildings. An English knowing will be preferred.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
2710 301, Hornby Road.

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WANTED a good NOTER and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates, who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to

RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
2056 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

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### WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accountancy | Engineering in all branches |
| Advertising | Salesmanship |
| Agricultural | Poultry Farming |
| Analytical Chemistry | Mining |
| Applied Art | Dairy Farming |
| Business Training | |

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
17, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## WANTED.

WANTED a passed MID-WIFE for Viramgam Dispensary on a salary of Rs 30 per month, along with house rent. Apply to CHAIRMAN, Dispensary Committee, Viramgam, with testimonial. 2739

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WANTED CANVASSERS for door-name plates good commission given or salary Rs. 60 THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS opp. Mahammadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2769

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WANTED for Tonkin, (Indo-China), a MASTER DYER for dyeing yarns and cloth principally black and blue Indigo colours. State terms and salary. Apply to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2757

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WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

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WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

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WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

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WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

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WANTED AN ENGINE DRIVER for Somaliland Wireless Telegraph Stations, able to run a 5 H.P. Gardner oil engine, a 15 H.P. High Speed, 3 cylinder Gardner oil engine, and also to attend to two small dynamos, for terms apply to Messrs. CAWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2767

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to

THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

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WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications. Must be prepared to join by 15th June. Apply with copies of Testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur Yeotmal Railway,
Daryapur, Berar.
2056

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WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.

Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

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WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

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A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.

J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona.
2040

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WANTED an ELECTRICIAN with thorough experience of erection and running of Power Plants including laying of Cables. Plaint is of 250 K.W.A.C.

One holding 1st class steam certificate preferred but this qualification is not absolutely necessary. Apply with terms and testimonials, to the Agents, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.

J. DALAL,
For Agents.
Ahmedabad, 22nd May, 1914. 2704

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WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75, with Rs. 20, messing allowance, free quarters, Dhobi and Punkah coolies. Application to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge,
Iswari Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May, 1914. 2051

## WANTED.

WANTED a Gujarati Hindu GRADUATE as personal Secretary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2759

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WANTED CAPABLE and EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN, good Sailor, to help take charge of infant going home shortly in return for passage. References necessary. Apply to Box No. 625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2751

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A brand new cycle cost Rs. 100 any offer accepted. Apply Manager, America-India Cinema, Girgam. 2746

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FOR CHEAP, EFFICIENT AND PROMPT MOTOR CAR REPAIRS. Please see OMIAR MOTOR WORKS, near Byculla Bridge. 2525

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FOR SALE PLOTS OF LAND at Deolali, near Nasik station. Apply Manager Omiar Foundry, Byculla Bridge, Port Mazagon, Bombay. 2521

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FOR SALE.—Grand Upright COTTAGE PIANO. Ironframed. Full Compass. Full Trichord. Excellent, condition. Offered cheap. Write to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2762

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FOR SALE—Two Seater MOTOR CAR "LITTLE FOUR" 4 Cylinder 20 Horse Power very little used in splendid condition. Apply to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2761

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BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

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CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

| Size | Heavy Plain | Steel Studded | Rubber Studded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 by 2 | 12 12 0 | 21 12 0 | 20 8 0 |
| 26 by 2½ | 14 4 0 | 23 0 0 | 21 8 0 |
| 28 by 2½ | 16 0 0 | 23 12 0 | 22 0 0 |

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Rooms in Ripon House next to Byculla Post Office open on all sides. Clean surroundings. 2768

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TO LET.—The Retreat and Cozynook at Murzbanabad, Andheri, 5 minutes walk from station. Apply Box No. 621, c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2737

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WELL FURNISHED airy rooms TO LET with board. Electric lights and fans. Apply MRS. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 2733

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TO LET—Mr. Frank Oliveira's big one storied BUNGALOW near Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. Rent Rs. 40 only. Five minutes from station. Enquire within. 2758

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AVAILABLE with board a largo room with bathroom attached situated at Middle Colaba, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box No. 618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2729

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WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1660

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for doctors. The place of a well established dispensary in "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, TO LET from 1st June, Apply to OWNER, 62, Lamington, Road. 2671

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TO LET—FOUR FLATS, Slater Road, Grant Road Station, lately vacated by Victoria Memorial School. Suitable for large Establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institutions, Printing Press, Factory, Rent Rs. 125, Rs. 90, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, each. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

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TO BE LET for the Poona Season or by the year. Suitable for a Rajah or Nobleman. The well-known large, upper-storied, stylish bungalow, "Jeejeebhoy Castle" at Poona. (Furnished) most central situation. (Near Post and Telegraph Offices). Large compound and garden, also stabling and Coach houses.

Apply to SECRETARY, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2605

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BUNGALOWS, TTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsena Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
2592 Poona.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

AT a General Meeting of the Share-holders of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, held at TOKIO on the 28th instant, a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending 31st March, 1914. 2764

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### INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, LD.
(OF LONDON.)

A MEETING of STUDENTS and GRADUATES of the I. C. Schools will be held at the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), Lt. Col. W. E. Jennings, Chairman, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, M.I.E.E., Vice-Chairman.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
2745 General Manager for India.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st JUNE, 1914, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be slightly altered.

For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914. 262

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### THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1941, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To accept the resignation of Messrs. Khimjee Assur & Co., of their office as Agents of the Company and to consider the appointment of Messrs. Tricumdas Cullianjee & Co. in their stead on the same terms as to commission etc., and with the same powers and authorities as are contained in Clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Should the above resolution be passed by the Shareholders at the meeting the same will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
KHIMJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents,
The Akote Cotton G. & P. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914. 2675

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### NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.

Candidates will be examined in Navigation and Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.

3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been in Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.

4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 22 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.

5. He must produce a Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate or any higher grade.

6. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight and general physical fitness to work as a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Covenanted Medical Officer at his own expense and also satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.

C. J. C. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914. 2634

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### HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 436 of 1907.

DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and others .....Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of the following properties belonging to the estate of the late Raghunath Narayan Khote.

1. Landed property at Walkeshwar admeasuring 2402.5 square yards or thereabouts New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with all the buildings thereon bearing street No. 2 Walkeshwar Road.

NO. II.

(a) Landed property at junction of De-Lisle and Clerk Roads admeasuring 4484 square yards or thereabouts bearing New survey Nos. 1/3450 and all the 3 chawls and buildings etc. bearing street Nos. 142 144, 142 (a) 144 (a) 142 (b) 144 (b), 1 De Lisle Road and 85/87 Clerk Road being Foras New Salt Batty land.

(b) Landed property on the northern side of Clerk road admeasuring 2597 square yards or thereabouts with 5 chawls or huts or sheds etc., New Survey Nos. 1/3701 6/3450 1/3448 2/3436 and 2/3448 and Street Nos. 58, 60 64 and 66 Clerk Road.

N. B. Offers may be made separately or jointly for A & B.

LOT NO. III.

Fazendari Right in the land at Haines Road (the annual Rent recoverable being Rs. 187-8-0) admeasuring 600 square yards New Survey No. 3/3450.

LOT NO. IV.

Land and Bungalow at Lonavla part of survey No. 88 bearing Municipal No. 43 admeasuring 1 acre and 2 Gunthas.

The offers will be received and considered by the undersigned upto 31st May next. All offers to be accompanied with 5 per cent of the amount offered. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions and form of offer apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Special Commissioner.
Jiji House, Ravelin Street. 2485

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

A DIRECTOR is required from July 5th for the string band of H. E. The Governor of Bombay. Only Army Bandmasters need apply. Applicants must be in possession of a Kneller Hall Certificate and have had previous experience as Bandmaster and also be recommended by their Commanding Officers.

Apply to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. E. the Governor,
Government House,
2708 Ganeshkhind Kirkee.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PALASDHARI-KHOPOLI BRANCH.

THE PALASDHARI-KHOPOLI BRANCH will remain open for TRAFFIC during the monsoon until further advice. It may be closed without notice at any time if found necessary.

The existing service of trains will continue to be run, and all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic will be dealt with.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th May, 1914. 262

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INABA MARU" having arrived on the 28th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by, the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
131 "Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

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### NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHMAN CAMP MFG. CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is resolved at the General Meeting held on the 13th May, 1914, to pay a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

Agents have declared a bonus of Rs. 5 per share from their commission. Both will be paid at the registered office of the company 121, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, on presentation of share certificates, on and after 15th July, 1914.

MOTI JETHA & Co.,
Secys., Tres., and Agents,
Bombay, 25th May, 1914. 2763

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### NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF BALAJI SHAMSET STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

BY ORDER of and under instructions from Messrs. NAROTAM MANJI and PARMANAND CHATOORBHUJ proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written by Public Auction (unless a previous acceptable private offer is received) on the premises on 13th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), The said property has been mortgaged to Mr. Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of February 1910 and made between the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of the one part and the said Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand of the other part but a Reconveyance and Release from the Mortgagee will be obtained prior to completion.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the said Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chatoorbhuj the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji at their Offices Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

Private offers in writing for purchase of the said property are hereby invited, which offer may be sent to Messrs. Little & Co., upto the day previous to the aforesaid date of Sale but the said Executors do not bind themselves to communicate their acceptance or non-acceptance of such offer orally or in writing.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 square yards and one half a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 591 Street No. 49-51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a sweepers passage, on the North by Babaji Shamset Street, on the West by House No. 591 secondly hereinafter described and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said proving executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji and

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon standing and situate on the South side of the Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi now of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 590 Street No. 41-47 and bounded on the East by the said house No. 591 firstly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Purshotum Laxmidas on the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by the property of Purshotumdas Laxmidas and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji, and the aforesaid firstly and secondly described premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 523 New No. 2555 Old Survey No. 3203 and New Survey No. 2/1911.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys to Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chaturbhuj, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji deceased.
2595

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation Limited (in liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st July, 1914, to send their names, addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims with documents in their support and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any to Honourable Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth and Mr. Sankalchand Bechardass of Ahmedabad the Official Liquidators of the said Company and they are required to prove their said debts or claims by affidavits or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

If further proofs are necessary the creditors will be so informed by notice in writing.

The first day of September 1914, at 12 o'clock is the day fixed for hearing and adjudicating the claims.

(Sd.) TRIKAMLAL UGARCHAND MEHTA,
Pleader for the
Official Liquidators.
Ahmedabad, 27th May, 1914. 2760.

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## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Greeves Cotton & Co., and on account of whom it may concern, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following Mill Machinery manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd.

6 Roving Frames of 182 spindles each.
7 Twist Ring Frames of 348 spindles each.
9 Weft Ring Frames 368 spindles each.

Catalogue containing specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Machinery will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Above Machinery has not been unpacked and is in cases as received from England.

The small part of the goods are lying in the Godown of the Vendors at Poona Street opposite Princes Docks and the greater part on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust at Frere Road, Mody Bunder North, near the entrance to the Ferry steamers.

The cases can be inspected at any time on or before the day of sale at the above premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can only be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DAIRY KEEPERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
Sale of English Cattles.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Willington Mews, near Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, the following herds of cattle forming a part of the farms at Navsari of R. J. Tata, Esq.

One Ongolc white cow with calf at heel lately calved.
One light chestnut half-bred cow with calf at heel.
One small cross-berd red heifer.
One young Indian white heifer.
One half-bred chestnut young heifer.
One large cross-bred English bull, (short-horn and Australian).
One small cross-bred English Bull (Short-horn and Australian.
A black large sized English bull, (short-horn and Australian).
A black with white markings half-bred English bull.

All the above are in quite good condition and worthy the attention of Dairy people or fanciers, to be seen at the Willington Mews, where they are stalled.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 30th May, 1914.

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### HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Private offers for the sale of entire stock in one lot of photographic requisites, shop furniture and fittings etc., of Messrs. D. M. DUKLE & CO., at Hummum Street, Fort, will be considered by the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, a quantity of Furniture grey and coloured Piece-Goods and other miscellaneous goods:—

A lot of furniture such as:—Glass Door Show Cases, Writing Tables, Chairs, Teapoys Easy Chairs, Corner Standard Telescopic Floor Lamps, Oil Painting Pictures in Frame; a lot of rich Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Powder, Shaving Sticks etc., a large lot of remnants, such as Cashmere, Flannel Coating and Serges etc., suitable for Suitings. Glassware and Crockery-ware, a lot of ember Mouth Pieces and Plain Smoking Pipes, Ladies Hand Bags, a lot of Toys etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

HARDINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Mahammadi Mahal.
Dhobie Talao.
Bombay, 30th May, 1914.

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# AUCTION SALE.

## J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STORIED BUNGALOW, WITH BALCONY ON DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Jehangir B. Motiwalla, Esq., Pleader for the owner, Dr. Bapuji Pestonji Nanelwalla, the following bungalow, which is situated on a high level, open all sides, and is commanding sea view. The bungalow is newly painted and is paved with Minton tiles and has gas fittings throughout.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with a two-storied bungalow thereon, situate at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 353 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a bigger plot bearing Collector's Old Nos. 19 and 19. New Nos 16245, and 16246, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 3597, which said piece of land bears the Municipal E. Ward No. 5676, and Street No. 7, and is bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the lessors and partly by the moiety of a common passage between the said piece and the lessors' other property, on or towards the West and South partly by the lessors property and partly by that of Seth Parmanandas Jivandas, and on or towards the North partly by the Dockyard Road aforesaid and partly by the lessors' property, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the owner and are now in that of the Municipal School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jehangir B. Motiwalla, Esq., Pleader for the owner, at his Office, at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION AND OPPOSITE THE POLICE STATION ON MAROL ROAD, AT ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1147 OF 1910.

Ballaji Vinayek ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Satyabhamabai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Messrs. Gulabchand M. Damania and Gulamhusein A. Somjee, the Receivers and Special Commissioners, appointed in the above suit pursuant to the consent decree, dated 7th day of December 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 31st day of May, 1914, sell off by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties in two lots. The immoveable property comprised in lot No. 1 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., and that comprised in lot No. 2 at 5 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN LOT No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, with a bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring 12½ gunthas which is divided into three plots, the length and breadth whereof is as follows, i.e., 178 feet on the East and West, i.e., on the side of the road leading to Marol, 224 feet on the North and 67 feet on the South besides this the measurement of each plot is as follows, i.e., of the first plot 67 feet on the South and North side of the 2nd 99 feet and of the 3rd 65 feet and bounded on the East by land belonging to Zuze Todes Cross, on the West by land belonging to Sokabai, on the South by public road, leading to Marol and on the North by land belonging to Ramchandra Raghoba. The above land forms part of a larger piece of land admeasuring one acre and sixteen and one-fourth gunthas and bear Survey No. 32, pot No. 2.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32 pot No. 2, admeasuring 4 gunthas and bounded on the East by land belonging to Manuel Terras Cross and Luxmon Gopal, on the West by land belonging to Sadashiv Harichand, on the South by and belonging to Vinayek Bapuji Kothare.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32, pot No. 2, admeasuring 19½ gunthas and bounded on the East by land belonging to Damoder Govindji Javac and Zuze Todes Cross, on the West by the land belonging to Sokabai Krishnanath Balkrishna, on the South by land belonging to Sokabai Krishnanath Balkrishna and of Vinayek Bapuji Kothare and on the North by land belonging to Ratanji Byramji Mehta, all which three plots of land are believed to contain by estimation an area of 4,344 square yards or thereabouts more or less.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN LOT No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32, pot No. 5 and 6 admeasuring 4¾ gunthas and bounded on the East by the boundary wall of the village Gandovli, on the West by land belonging to Vinayek Bapuji Kothare, on the South by land belonging to Zuze Cross and on the North by land belonging to Luxmon Seth Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Receivers and Special Commissioners at their Office at Cama, Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th May, 1914.

# AUCTION SALE.

## BENNETT & CO.

No. 23. APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF CULTIVATING, COORLA RECLAMATION GROUND.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Deputy Health Officer's Office, G. Ward, at No. 81-82, Parel Elphinstone Road:—

Right No. 7—Cultivating Coorla Reclamation Ground except the land occupied by the Tansa Water Works.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed, and Barten, English solid mahogany sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich Persian carpets, drawing room and Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, suit of sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one organ, Jost fan, one iron safe on stand, writing table, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots and tubs, gas and coal large iron stove, large English ice box with refrigerator screens, engravings, etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One English-built single seated rubber-tyred brougham by Lucas, suitable for a Doctor or a Solicitor, in good condition.

One English built rubber-tyred square landau by James Buchanand and Co. in excellent order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. LALJI RANCHORDJI and Son and on account and risk of Mr. Saroopchund Hokamchund.

One rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Punch Cullian bay arab horse, 14 hands, 4 years.

1 handsome hardworking fast brown waler spur brand mare and a hard working fast showy brown waler horse.

1 English Rubber tyred square landau in good order.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vundrawandas Bhaiseth—

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred mailcoach by "Windover" in good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred c. spring victoria by Windover, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred c. spring state brougham in good order.

1 pair of handsome strong bay waler horses, both go well in single and double harness.

By order of Messrs. Lallji Ranchordji and Son and on account and risk of Bhansari Cullianji Purshotum—

One second hand shigram.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marazbanabad Road, Andheri, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware. best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, glass door book cases, writing tables, bentwood chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one large phonograph with about 100 records, one single sewing machine, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing and plain chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cane furniture, china matting, copper and Japanese vases, etc., etc.

The property of W. R. Philpot Brookes, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY the 1st proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram and removed from the Apollo "B" Godown, on account of the concerned.

# AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

About 900 full pressed bales of Bengal, Broach and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the structure of building No. 3 at the junction of Umerkhadi 1st and 2nd Rows acquired from Haji Karmalli Mahomed Jaitha.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 30th May, 1914.

## CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL-PRESSED BALES OF MIXED COTTON, AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON, SALVAGE OF THE LAST FIRE, AT COLABA, OLD APOLLO GODOWNS.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Thomas Street, Colaba, near Jamshed Bunder, the following loose and mixed cotton of the late fire at Old Apollo Godowns in Compartment A, consisting of:—

Full pressed bales of mixed cotton from Bengal, Broach, Umraoti, Khandesh, etc., and a large quantity of loose cotton, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES ON THE PUBLIC ROAD BETWEEN SANTA CRUZ AND ERLA PARLA, OPPOSITE THE DHARAMSALA AND NEXT TO CHUNAM KILN.

H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamali Haji Mahomed and others *vs.* Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., The Receiver, appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st May, 1914, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

*Particulars*:—All that piece or parcel of Verkas land with a dwelling house thereon, situate on the western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Diwankhani, situate at Moniji Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Thana fronting on the western side of the public road, leading to Andheri, near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas, the revenue payable for the same is Re. 1 (one per Bigha) and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pot No. 1. Revenue Rs. 4-4, including the local fund and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public road, and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that, salt batty ground.

The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 28, Esplanade Road.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at Their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as:—Cupboards, single and double door glass fitted and plane almiras, ward robes, chest of drawers, hanging lamps, bookstands, phonographs with records, glassware, tables and chairs, etc.

1 big show case (English make) for Photo painting.

By order of the concerned:—32 Books (Bible) and one Webster Dictionary.

By order of the concerned:—1 Cotton Press.

By order of the Post Master, General Post Office, Bombay:—Unserviceable goods such as Canvas and Drill bags, leather bags, wallets, leather handbags, Delivery bags, Spring balance, scales, lamps, clocks, bicycles, Iron Safe, pieces of ropes, handcarts, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., The acting Official Assignee of the estates of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Babaji Succaram and Co., Insolvents:—15 bottles assorted mineral acids (Hydrochloric and Nitric) for photo. Re:—Shesmal Hansraj and others, Insolvents; 32 cases Glass bangles received from out-stations.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

3 Rubber-tyred light Victorias.
3 Rubber-tyred light Vis-a-Vis.
2 Rubber-tyred Brougham.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1914.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# AUCTION SALE.

## D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1914, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Tamarind Lane, in Rao Bahadur Motilal Mansion Garden, first floor, oppo. to the broken house of Insurance, on Saturday the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the valuable and handsome teak and black wood, plain and carved household, drawing dining and bedroom Furniture, such as.

Dining Table, Chairs, Drawing Room suite of Sofas and Chairs, Lined Velvet Easy, Low and Curzon Chairs, Rich Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Fancy and Tiled Teapoys, Marble, top Tables, Writing Dressing and Wash Hand Tables, Carpet, Wall and Table Ornaments Side Boards, Dinner Waggons, Book Stands, Screens, single and double glass and panel door Almirahs, Clothes and Gown Presses, Palm Stands, Vases Jardineers, Hanging Lamps, Chiffomers, Meatsafe, Cloth Baskets, Easels, single and double Bedsteads, Hatstands, Folding English made Perambulator, new sewing Machine, Phonographs, Records, Revolving Chair, 1 Camera and 1 Organ of a very good tone.

The property of a Cabinet Maker proceeding to his native place.

Catalogues are published and goods are on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY WORSTED, SUITINGS, RIDING TWEED, FANCY VESTING WHIPCARDS BREECHES, WATER PROOF TWEEDS AND SUITING FLANNELS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, and on containuing days if necessary Messrs. D'LAL & CO., Auctioneer, will under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott Chief Agent for Messrs. E. Daffern & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhajemal Bhaji Timal and Messrs. Ummey & Co., Patiala' sell off by public Auction in the old coats Depot of Messrs. E. Daffern & Co., at Hornby Road, No. 201 Opposite to John Roberts and Co. Ltd.

33 pieces of fancy, worsted suitings, Riding tweed, fancy vesting and coatings, whit cards, breeches, water proof tweeds and suiting flannels.

5 bales cotton stripes each bale containing 60 pieces.

5 bales cotton black drill in convenient lots guaranteed English made goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

D' LAL & CO,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1914.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIGGEST THUNDER OF THE WEEK

AND WHAT IS IT?

**PROTEA! PROTEA!!**

PART SECOND

Dealing With

The Secret of a Gold Mine and the Miserable Fate of A Sinful Count.

At The

**OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

IN FOUR ACTS

4,500 feet

**Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)**

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**From May 20th to June 3rd**

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may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

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Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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# AMUSEMENTS.

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**COLISEUM Ltd., COLOMBO.**

TO-NIGHT SATURDAY

TO-NIGHT SATURDAY

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1st SHOW AT 6-30

Enormous Success and Enthusiastic Reception of our opening Programme

**THE GRAUS BROS.**
**THE GRAUS BROS.**

KINGS OF THE POLE.
KINGS OF THE POLE.

One of the Most Daring Acts on the Stage To-day.

POLE BALANCING. HEAD BALANCING.
POLE BALANCING. HEAD BALANCING.

**"THE LAST WORD"**

**IN MUSIC HALL SENSATIONALISM.**

**MARIE QUINTRELL**
**MARIE QUINTRELL**

*QUEEN OF SONG*

One of the Greatest Singers Bombay has ever seen.

**SELMA BRAATZ**
**SELMA BRAATZ**

A JUGGLER THAT'S ALL

**BUT**

WHAT AN ARTISTE.

Every Trick Original, Clever and Startling

**OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES**

**THE MIRROR OF DEATH**
**THE MIRROR OF DEATH**

A Nerve Thrilling Drama of To-day.

FUN FILMS GALORE.

**PRICES OF ADMISSION**

1st SHOW:—Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, and As. 4, Boxes Rs. 10.
2nd SHOW:—Stalls Rs. 3, 2, Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15.

**Plan at ROSE & Co.**

**IMPORTANT.**

NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW TO-NIGHT & EVERY SATURDAY BUT

MATINEE AT 4-30
FIRST SHOW AT 6-30 **ONLY**

**To-morrow and every Sunday**

**OUR FIRST SHOW COMMENCES at 7 p.m.**

All other days Twice Nightly

***AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.***

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**

TELEPHONE (Charni Road) No. 2020.

TO-NIGHT and during the WEEK till FRIDAY 5th.

**4,320 Feet. PROTEA II. 4 Parts.**

ALSO CALLED

**PROTEA AND THE INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.**

Positively one of the most sensational Melodramas ever produced for the screen. It has an atmosphere of mystery that will please. It features PROTEA, the Magnificent and Well-Beloved, the most Daring and Accomplished of Film Actresses, in the leading role of a DETECTIVE.

The Wonder and Variety of this Film's amazing incidents are indescribable.

Its Change of Scene and Diversity of its elaborate mechanical effects are infinite. In whole this Film is a Marvel of Marvels.

1½ HOUR'S SHOW:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15. and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE MATINEES:—Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30.

EXTRA SHOWS:—Saturday & Sunday 12-15 to 1-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE. The last Section of "WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY" containing 6 parts (parts 7,8,9,10,11&12) will be commenced showing from next Saturday 6th

**AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.**

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

**PROTEA**

AND THE

**INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.**

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment.

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

**3 Shows nightly—*7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.***

**Saturday & Sunday.** { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

**MARCEL AND BELL.**

The wonderful acrobatic Dancers, Contortionists and Tangoists.

The most unique act in the world.

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Entirely new topical songs with local adaptations.

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A charming Contralto from the leading London concerts.

**ANOTHER GREAT "PROTEA" FILM.**

Protea and her infernal automobile.

Crowded with excitement and incident.

**"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"**

Part VII—A Betrayal of Trust.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

**MISS EDITH MOTE**

Contralto and Quick Change Artiste.

Twice Nightly—at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NOTE:—Marcel & Bell appear at both houses.

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**IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN**

**Italian Fencing.**

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**LA SCALA (Ltd.)**

PALACE OF VARIETIES

**6-30** TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY **10**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

**CLEO PEEL**

The Dainty American Soubrette and Comedienne

Bombay's Great Favourite

**MARIE GODWIN**

Soubrette and Danseuse

ALL STAR PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Including a Thrilling and Emotional Drama:—

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**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

**CHAS. HOWITT**

AND

**A PHILLIPS DRAMATIC COMPANY**

**Opening for a short Season only**

**From 6th June.**

**PROTEA ! PROTEA !!**

SECOND SERIES.

*To-Night,* *To-Night,*

AT THE

**CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH**

4500 Feet In Four Parts.

Eclair's Latest Enterprise.

Specially Imported by K. A. Shethna & Co, Kalbadevi.

The Second Series Describes

**The Terrible Fate of A Wicked Usurper.**

**SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE**

***5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10 30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)***

PRICES HALF.

SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone, No. 1272.

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28 Years' Experience.

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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL, FORT,

The best Dry Cleaners & Dyers of Woollen, Silk & Fancy Coloured Dresses, Hats, Gloves, &c,

Specialists in renovating discoloured flannels and removing stains and inkspots without cleaning the whole garment by special arrangement under expert supervision.

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Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

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Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.


## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

There have been scattered falls of rain in Burma, North-east India and the South Malabar Coast. The chief falls are:—Tounggoo one inch; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu Bhamo and Myitkyina one and a half; Akyab eleven; Mymensingh one; Trivandrum two.

The Temperature remains high over the north-west of Central India. The following maximum temperatures were recorded yesterday:—Jacobabad 125 degrees, Multan and Montogomery 121, Bikaner 120. The weather is somewhat disturbed over the north of the Bay.

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in Lower Bengal.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer did not experience monsoon conditions between Aden and Bombay.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is higher than usual over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi. The maximum temperature in the shade was 125.3 deg. F. t Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and normal or in excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperatuer is also above normal except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Kkies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and moderate to heavy in the southern half of Malabar. Over the rest of the reporting area in India precipitation has been insignificant.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY the 29th of May 1914.*

| STATION. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. S. A. M. | Rainfall Past 24 hour. | Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date. | Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 87.0 | 79.0 | 63 | .. | 11.55 | .. |
| Do. (28th) | 95.8 | 83.8 | 82 | .. | 4.54 | 0.59 |
| Jask | | | | .. | | 0.47 |
| Muskat | 90.7 | 88.6 | 59 | .. | 2.41 | —1.29 |
| Do. (28th) | | | | .. | | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 121.3 | 88.9 | 40 | .. | 1.86 | —0.12 |
| Rawalpind | 110.6 | 78.8 | 34 | .. | 16.48 | 5.06 |
| Lahore | 117.6 | 82.2 | 32 | .. | 5.62 | 1.22 |
| Sirsa | | | | .. | | .. |
| Ambala | 113.1 | 83.3 | 36 | .. | 5.62 | —0.78 |
| Delhi | 111.8 | 88.2 | 49 | .. | 2.62 | —1.13 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 114.1 | 90.9 | 50 | .. | 1.49 | —0.79 |
| Mainpuri | 112.0 | 90.9 | 46 | .. | 3.37 | 0.55 |
| Jhansi | 110.8 | 92.0 | 28 | .. | 1.82 | —0.43 |
| Cawnpore | 110.0 | 88.5 | 60 | .. | 2.67 | 0.27 |
| Allahabad | 110.6 | 87.8 | 43 | .. | 3.55 | 1.06 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 125.3 | 86.2 | 47 | .. | 2.45 | 1.06 |
| Karachi | 87.5 | 77.9 | 81 | .. | 2.11 | 0.48 |
| Ajmer | 109.6 | 89.6 | 17 | .. | 2.73 | 0.71 |
| Jaipore | 117.1 | 87.2 | 13 | .. | 1.08 | —1.06 |
| Kotah | 115.6 | 95.6 | 14 | .. | 1.62 | —0.08 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 103.1 | 78.2 | 64 | .. | 1.04 | 0.48 |
| Dwarka | 88.4 | 81.9 | 83 | .. | 0.40 | —0.29 |
| Veraval | 86.1 | 79.8 | 86 | .. | 0.11 | —0.41 |
| Rajkot | 107.1 | 77.9 | 32 | .. | 0.17 | —0.53 |
| Bhavnagar Port | 113.1 | 81.2 | 79 | .. | 0.04 | —0.77 |
| Surat | 99.9 | 80.8 | 76 | .. | 0.04 | —0.42 |
| Ahmedabad | 105.7 | 78.7 | 80 | .. | 0.95 | 0.47 |
| Deesa | 115.1 | 77.3 | 60 | .. | 0.19 | —0.53 |
| Neemuch | 114.2 | 85.0 | 37 | .. | 0.68 | —0.60 |
| Indore | 109.1 | 82.7 | 49 | .. | 1.69 | 0.32 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 113.5 | 86.3 | 45 | .. | 8.02 | 4.77 |
| Saugor | 114.1 | 84.6 | 10 | .. | 2.83 | —0.19 |
| Hoshangabad | 116.5 | 88.2 | 32 | .. | 2.52 | 0.18 |
| Khandwa | 111.3 | 86.4 | 41 | .. | 1.26 | —0.32 |
| Akola | 114.1 | 85.5 | 46 | .. | 2.10 | —0.33 |
| Amraoti | 114.0 | 89.6 | 32 | .. | 3.02 | 0.33 |
| Nagpur | 116.6 | 86.8 | 28 | .. | 5.53 | 1.91 |
| Chanda | 116.5 | 86.4 | 32 | .. | 6.50 | 2.55 |
| Raipur | 113.1 | 83.0 | 38 | .. | 5.55 | 1.90 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 93.0 | 83.2 | 74 | .. | 0.15 | —0.80 |
| Ratnagiri | 92.1 | 81.9 | 70 | .. | 0.06 | —1.39 |
| Mormugao | 92.0 | 82.9 | 74 | .. | 0.38 | —2.92 |
| Karwar | 89.7 | 82.2 | 76 | .. | 0.20 | —4.10 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 109.9 | 78.5 | 40 | .. | 1.40 | —1.32 |
| Ahmednagar | 104.6 | 74.6 | 47 | .. | 0.69 | —1.59 |
| Poona | 97.0 | 75.7 | 62 | .. | 0.21 | —2.44 |
| Sholapur | 108.1 | 77.2 | 63 | 0.05 | 0.61 | —2.39 |
| Bijapur | 103.3 | 76.1 | 67 | .. | 1.02 | —2.27 |
| Belgaum | 90.3 | 71.5 | 79 | .. | 2.91 | —3.26 |
| Aurangabad | 108.2 | 77.1 | 61 | .. | 2.08 | —0.17 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 114.7 | 87.2 | 48 | .. | 0.91 | —2.13 |
| Hyderabad | 107.0 | 80.3 | 68 | .. | 2.53 | —1.36 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.0 | 79.7 | 87 | 0.04 | 2.92 | —7.15 |
| Calicut | 92.0 | 80.7 | 79 | .. | 8.47 | —9.29 |
| Cochin | 87.4 | 77.4 | 79 | 0.50 | 16.87 | —9.91 |
| Colombo | 86.6 | 76.2 | 89 | 0.82 | 49.95 | 1.78 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 108.6 | 83.2 | 53 | .. | 2.75 | —5.87 |
| Bellary | 104.0 | 79.3 | 59 | .. | 1.70 | —3.50 |
| Cuddapha | 107.9 | 84.8 | 54 | .. | 5.59 | 1.19 |
| Madras | 103.5 | 84.9 | 50 | .. | 30.79 | 3.74 |
| Bangalore | 98.5 | 69.8 | 69 | .. | 7.05 | —2.49 |
| Coimbatore | 97.9 | 78.2 | 70 | .. | 5.51 | —4.82 |
| Trichinopoly | 104.9 | 81.2 | 55 | .. | 12.47 | —1.67 |
| Negapatam | 98.6 | 81.3 | 77 | .. | 54.91 | 22.95 |

Printed and published by A. P. BERWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th May 1914 was 29.962 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | ..Inches. | 29.730 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | ..degrees | 87.2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. | .. | 79.8 |
| Dew Point .. .. .. .. | .. | 77.2 |
| Relative humidity of Air .. .. | .. | 0.725 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | | 3.6 |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | ..degrees | 93.0 |
| Minimum do do .. .. | .. | 83.6 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | WSW,W,WSW |
| Movement of Wind do .. .. | .. miles | 154 |
| Fall of Rain .. .. .. .. | .. Inches. | 0.00 |
| Total fall during month .. .. .. | .. | 0.00 |
| Do. do. year .. .. .. | .. | 0.15 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th | .. | 0.00 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h m | ft. | May | h m | ft in |
| F | 29 | m 1 23 | 7 | 9 | m 7 15 | 16 1 |
| | | m 2 21 a | 25 | | m 8 22 a | 20 1 |
| S | 30 | m 2 7 | 27 4 | 30 | m 7 55 | 16 9 |
| | | m 3 4 a | 24 9 | | m 9 9 a | 20 0 |
| Sun | 31 | m 2 59 | 26 11 | 31 | m 8 43 | 17 7 |
| | June | m 3 51 a | 24 7 | June | m 10 11 a | 19 9 |
| M | 1 | m 4 9 | 2 7 | 1 | m 9 44 | 18 6 |
| | | m 4 42 a | 23 3 | | m 11 21 a | 19 2 |
| Tu | 2 | m 5 23 | 24 8 | 2 | m 11 0 | 19 3 |
| | | m 5 38 a | 26 4 | | m 0 23 | 18 3 |
| W | 3 | m 6 39 | 25 2 | 3 | 0 23 | 19 9 |
| | | m 6 39 a | 26 4 | | | |
| Th | 4 | m 7 54 | 26 1 | 4 | m 1 20 | 17 2 |
| | | m 7 41 a | 26 4 | | m 1 41 a | 19 10 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 30 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h. 1m Sunset 7h. 11m
" 31 (Sunday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 11m.
June 1 (Monday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 12m.
" 2 (Tuesday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 49.8m. a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.: Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

MORE RAIN AT COLOMBO.

Rain continues at Colombo, and during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning nearly an inch fell. The sea also continues rough.

The high temperature of 93 degree continues in Bombay, but yesterday, there was rather more breeze, and it was a little more pleasant than it had hitherto been this week.

Captains of ships arriving in port yesterday from Europe report having met with little monsoon weather during the voyage.

## SIR W. RAMSAY ON ANTIOCH.

FURTHER EXPLORATION URGED.

A paper on "Antioch," by Sir William Ramsay, was read on May 12 to the Society for Roman Studies at Burlington House by Miss Margaret Ramsay, says the "Manchester Guardian." The paper traced the development of Antioch through three periods important to history. It was founded as a Hellenistic city in the Seleucid period as a centre of Seleucid power and Greek civilisation. In its latter period it figured in the history of the Roman colonias as a military and governing city, chief among the Pisidian colonias founded by Augustus. Sir William contrasted his discoveries on the site with those mentioned by Hamilton in "Researches in Asia Minor." He found a semi-circular hollow near the summit of what had probably been the Acropolis. In the centre of this a large mass of solid rock was hollowed into a square chamber. Masses of highly finished marble cornices with several broken fluted columns were found scattered about the hollow; the remains of a portico made it probable that this had been the adytum of a temple. The chamber was really much larger than Hamilton had recorded. Sir William attributed the portico and temple to the second or third century.

From B. C. 25 to A. D. 107, the earlier period of the colonia, Antioch was plainly a city where a career could be made by military aptitude. In this period the colonii had their hands full in repelling the attacks of the mountaineers from the Taurus, and Augustus, too, had his hands full and was unable to assist them. During the second and third centuries of the Christian era Antioch had the history of a second-rate provincial town of the Graeco-Oriental type. After this it became the focus of the conflict between the new religion and the old. The reason for this lay in the character of the governor, Valerius Diogenes, who came soon after the province was organised by Diocletian. It suited him to play a strongly anti-Christian part in the time of Maximian, but it equally suited him to pay marked honour to Constantine as soon as victory inclined his way. A number of the buildings excavated bore his name on the epistyle.

Sir William's paper ended with the hope that money would be forthcoming for a new expedition, in view of the importance of the material still to be unearthed. Unfortunately, tackle for moving the great blocks of stone was not carried by his expedition. In the Sanctuary one statue of a draped lady, in perfect condition, had already been found, which dated from the school of Praxiteles.

## AIMS OF FUTURIST ART.

EXPOSITION BY SIGNOR MARINETTI.

Signor Marinetti gave a lecture on May 5, at the Dore Galleries on "Futurist Pictures, Sculpture, and Noise Tuners," with "a declamration of several Futurist poems." This was his third Futurist conference, says "The Times."

Speaking in French, he gave explanations of the Futurist sculpture and painting of Boccioni, Carra, Balla, Russolo, Severini, and Soffici. He said that the out-and-out opponents of the Futurist maintained that they were mad. Those who merely criticised them declared that the Futurist artists introduced a scientific method into art. This however, was not correct, because this art was based essentially on the emotions, on the individual element in human nature. It was true that the Futurists did not despise science. They did not confine their enthusiasm to the beauty of ruins, the melancholy of nature, the placidity, tranquillity, and softness which once seemed to make the strongest appeal to the aesthetic sense of man. They were, on the other hand, keenly alive to all the developments of modern life, to its wonderful rush and rapidity, to its marvellous ingenuity, to the inventiveness which found its expression in the aeroplane and the motor-car. These they embraced with enthusiasm, seeking to extract from them that poetic element which surely resided in them, and to interpret it to the world of our time.

Signor Marinetti recited his poem "Words at Liberty," referred to in "The Times" It describes the siege of Adrianople, at which he was present as the war correspondent of the Paris "Intransigament" and other journals. He puts into execution his method of "dynamic and synoptic declamation", by the aid of instruments intended to represent the noises of war.

He announced that examples of Futurist sculpture would be exhibited at the Dore Galleries. These would all be the works of Boccioni, one of the greatest living exponents of Futurist art in the world. In these sculptures it is sought to interpret "plastic dynamics."The artist aims at portraying the human body when it is working at high speed.

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**"Two Star"**

**"Three tar"**

**"XO" Liqueur.**

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35-37, APOLLO STREET.


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 29th. | | | |
| S.S. Arabia | Palmer | London | May 8 |
| S.S. Persia | Scampicchio | Kobe | April 27 |
| S.S. Visigath | Rule | Cardiff | April 30 |
| S.S. Koweit | Brewis | Jeddah | May 18 |
| S.S. Kandelfels | Oltker | Humbury | April 25 |
| S.S. Massilia | Thompson | Divarpool | May 4 |

## DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 29th. | | |
| S.S. Dwarka | King | Karachi |
| S.S. Saint Michael | McCurdy | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Coleso | Branton | Hull via Karachi. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Inaba Maru | for Kobe etc. |
| " | Massilia | for Liverpool |
| | Sutherland | for Philadelphia etc |

S. S. Arabia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on May 8, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain Scampicchio, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on April 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Visigoth:—The steamer Visigoth, 2,613 tons, Captain Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she had left on April 30, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab Steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. Brewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she had left on May 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kandelfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Kandelfels, 3,605 tons, Captain Oltker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on April 25, with a general cargo.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 9,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on May 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saint Michael:—The steamer Saint Michael, 2,418 tons, Captain J. McCurdy, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Colenso:—The Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain H. Branton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantala, left Suez on the evening of the 28th inst.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda, left Antwerp on the morning of the 28th inst.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nevasa, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 28th inst.

S. S. Marienbad:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Manora left Marseilles homeward bound on the morning of the 28th inst.

### P. DOCK
Friday, May 29th, 1914.

| SHED | STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Colenso | Branton | J. F. & Co |
| B | Bassano | Borhall | J. F. & Co. |
| C & R | Schildturm | Steined | W. & A. G. & Co |
| H. | Lawes | Wheeler | D. M. K |
| M | Konig | Coltzau | A. S. & Co |
| O | Sardar | Weeks | H. M. Soostri |
| P. | Baron Cowdor | Caskie | W. & A G. & Co |
| Q. | Annan Maru | Hakimura | O. S. K |

### V. DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Orseolo | Chissey | V. S. N & Cof |
| 2 | Massilia | Thomson | W. & G. & Co |
| 3 | Quebra | Thomas | K. N. & Co |
| 4 | Netherly Hall | Jones | K. N. & Co |
| 5 | Penhallow | Home | Hill Son & Thomas |
| 6 | Clan Chatton | Pill | J. F. & Co |
| 7 | Silverdale | Mc.Leod | D. N. & Sons |
| 8 | Firenze | Merlo | Rubattino Line |
| 9 | Wachtfels | Huners | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Nanerie | McDougall | K. N. & Co |
| 12 & 13 | City of Calcutta | Elliot | K. N. & Co |
| 14 | Ozards | Villa | M. M. & Co |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macedonia | Bennett | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 4 | Habsburg | Huber | A. L. S. N. Co |
| 5 | Chupra | Whittingham | M. M. & Co |
| 6 | Gutenfels | Fischbeck | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 6. | Asaye | Coldwell | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| 7 | Malay Maru | Sukawa | O. S. K |

### M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahrein | Ternei | Arab Steamer |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Palmer | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| Bandra | Mando | M. M. & Co. |
| Benbrook | Jenkins | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Birchfield | Ormston | T. M. & Co |
| Clan Maclean | Williamson | J. F. & Co |
| Elsa | Isaksen | T. M. & Co |
| Homayun | Courtena | T. M. & Co |
| Ikonus | Carey | M. M. & Co |
| Iran | Peabody | K. N. & Co |
| Islami | Watson | T. M. & Co |
| Inaba Maru | Shino e | N. J. K |
| Kola | King | M. M. & Co |
| Knight Bachelor | Kendall | T. M. & C. |
| Lassinga | Exford | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| Koweit | Brewis | Arab Steamer |
| Kandelfels | Oltker | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Lindula | Lane | M. M. & Co |
| Linga | Curtbush | M. M. & Co |
| Marienbad | Redmars | A. L. S. N Co |
| Massilia | Thomson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Orange River | Andrews | T. M. & Co |
| Palwan | Grant | Arab Steamer |
| Persia | Scampicchio | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| Quilca | Foss | M. M. & Co |
| Reichenfels | Kisbeth | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Roxburgh | Harrison | C. M. & Sons. |
| Sumatra | Potter | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| Sutherland | Longstaff | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Tanvabi | Kuss A. M. | Ewat & Co |
| Visigoth | Rule | T. M. & Co |

## EXPORTS.

May 29, 1914.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 53 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

### FOR MANCHESTER.

MASSILIA (s) 40 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

### FOR BARCELONA.

MASSILIA (s) 1,099 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 4,400 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

### FOR PHILADELPHIA.

MASSILIA (s) 413 casks goat skins, E. N. Stain.

KOSINGA (s) 56 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 200 casks, 8 bales, goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

CLAN CHATTON (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 300 cwts. mustard seed, A. Plascheck and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

CHUPRA (s) 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

PENHALLOW (s) 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

### FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 935 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 330 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 440 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

WACHTFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers; 880 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 51 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton fly, 47 bales smori cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons.

### FOR BREMEN.

SCHILDTURM (s) 605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

PERSIA (s) 457 cwts. bone sinews, J. Livingstone and Co.; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; 330 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 1,249 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts. gum olibanum, 225 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 104 cwts. gum arabic, J. Narbheram and Co.

HABSBURG (s) 104 cwts. gum arabic, J. Narbheram and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

PERSIA (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

### FOR GENOA.

SILVERDALE (s) 2,002 cwts. linseed, 3,503 cwts. rapeseed, 2,001 cwts. poppy seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.

### FOR NEW YORK.

KOSINGA (s) 400 cwts. gum shiraz, 62 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

### FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 177 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR OSAKA.

MALAY MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

INABA MARU (s) 700 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 124 cwts. shark fins, 1½ cwts. fishmaws, A. Chugla and Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

ANNAN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

### FOR MOJI.

ANNAN MARU (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. CLAN MACLEAN from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co.—535 bags sulphur, 4 cases sulphuric acid, 200 drums sanitary fluid, 26 casks zinc chloride, 200 barrels green copperas, 4 cases locks, 5 casks tragabol, 310 crates glass bottles, 9 cases oilcloth, 100 bundles copper sheets, 11 crates, 1 case, lubricating oil, 105 drums, 7 barrels, 43 casks, oil, 125 cases spirits, 2 hogsheds, 7 casks, 382 cases, whisky, 1,035 casks, china clay, 2,800 drums, 1,826 kegs, 40 cases, paints and colours, 212 barrels coal pitch, 76 cases 497 bales paper, 6 bales printing paper, 28 cases provisions, 14 cases, 9 barrels, 2,644 boxes, soap, 37 cases confectionery, 86 barrels, tallow, 13 trusses, 9 rolls, 2 bales, 5 cases, 29 coils, rope and twine, 450 bales, 275 cases, cotton yarn, 2,227 cases, 1,280 bales, cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 2 cases woollen goods, 5 bales canvas, 11 cases umbrellas and 1 case silk.

S. S. SOUTHERLAND from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—240 kegs paint, 9 casks colour, 5,150 tons coal.

S. S. KONIG from Zanzibar, Agents A. Strendes and Co.—186 bundles cloves, 8 tusks ivory, 255 pieces karambaki, 5 bundles zinc, 2 bundles brass, 2 bundles lead, 2 cases films, 1 case piecegoods, 3 cases crockery.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 75 1-16 plus1-16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. | 25.18½—1 |
| Rentes 3 % | 86 unchgd. |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20.50—½ |
| Bar Silver Spot | 26 3-16—1-16 |
| Bar Silver 2 months hence | 26 5-16—1-16 |
| Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 63¾unchgd. |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) | ½25-32 unchgd |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914. | |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about | £ 400,000 |
| 3½ %India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 88⅝ plus ½ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. | 2—13-16unchgd. |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. | 3½unchd. |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 3½unchgd. |
| „ „ „ 6 „ | 3¾unchgd. |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 77.9 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2½unchgd. |
| „ 7 day market loans | 2½unchgd. |

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 28th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 35,900,000 | unchanged. |
| Public Deposits | 19,000,000 | Dec. 500,000 |
| Other do. | 41,200,000 | Inc. 1,700,000 |
| Govt. Securities | 11,000,000 | unchanged. |
| Other Securities | 41,500,000 | Inc. 1,600,000 |
| Notes and Gold | 25,500,000 | Dec. 200,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 42 % of the Liabilities.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 9,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | 17,000 |
| „ „ to Continent | 19,000 |
| Futures at New York July | 13.28 plus25 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 12.72 plus 4 |
| Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on unfavourable weather reports | |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 14.50plus20 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 13¾plus ⅛ |
| Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady | |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 13.51plus1 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 12.71plus5 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9½plus ⅛ |
| Demand Bills | 4.88½—⅛ |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 57—⅛ |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ Sales Of East Indian | |
| „ Imports | 19,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet firm

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Business very restricted

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans | 7.75plus9 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. | 9.35plus5 |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | July | 13.22plus19 |
| | Oct. | 12.71 „ 3 |
| New York Official noon call | July | 13.29 „26 |
| | Oct. | 12.76 „ 8 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | July | 13.56 „ 6 |
| | Oct. | 12.71 „ 5 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 7.39plus 7 |
| J.J. | 7.22 „ 6 |
| J.A. | 7.92 „ 7 |
| A.S. | 7.29 „ 8 |
| S.O. | 6.01 „ 7 |
| O.N. | 6.82 „ 8 |
| N.D. | 6.75 „ 8 |
| D.J. | 6.73 „ 8 |
| J.F. | 6.73 „ 8 |
| F.M. | 6.74 „ 9 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M.G. | 4-3.8 |
| F.G. „ „ | 4½ |
| Fine „ „ | 4⅝ |
| Good Bhownuggur | 5 7.16 |
| F.G. „ | 5 15.16 |
| Fine „ | 5 11.16 |
| Fine M.G. Bhownuggur | 5½ |
| Good Oomra M.G. | 5⅝ |
| F.G. „ „ | 5¾ |
| Fine „ „ | 5⅞ |
| Good M.G. Oomra | 5 5.16 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra | 5 9.16 |
| Good Broach | 5 13.16 |
| F.G. „ | 6 1.32 |
| Fine „ | 6 3.16 |
| Good Khandeish | 5 3.16 |
| F.G. „ | 5 5.19 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 28th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 9,000 |
| „ Forwarded | 55,000 |
| „ Imports | 46,000 |
| „ Stock | 1,027,000 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 28th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London value 37½uncgd.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London value dull 37 1.8unchd.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. May-June; sellers dull 34½unchgd.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nminal

New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged 37¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk 55plus⅛

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers unchanged 50

Tone:—quiet but steady ½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers steady 51½

Linseed Calcutta May-June; London, plus ½ nearest value steady 49u

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers steady 45 nchgd.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers quiet ¾ £6/6/0 plus 6d

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £63 3-16—1-1 |
| Copper Braziers unchanged | £776 |
| Yellow Metal unchanged | 6¼ |

FREIGHT. ¾

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd 11/9

Arrivals:—"Ranenfels" red, Italia" montebell cleopatra"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August: dull 12 11¼—¾d

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India still quite neglected.

German Beet-root 88 % sellers August 9 8½—¾d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/7¾—¾d

Opened easier on realisations closed steady at the decline

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged 13/7½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/5½

Raw Java, C. & F, Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/6½

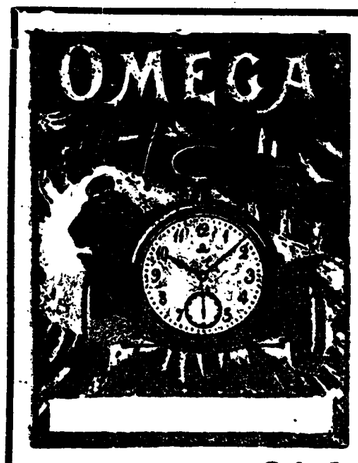
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady nothing doing unchanged 11/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June; Buyers quiet 2.0½ —d

(For other Commercial News see page 6.)


## OMEGA WATCHES.

**OMEGA**—are nearest to mechanical perfection.

**OMEGA**—are absolutely non-competitive.

**OMEGA**—Variety, the largest in existence.

**OMEGA**—Prices, the lowest.

**OMEGA**—is Synonymous with Solidity, Precision, and Durability.

**OMEGA**—Highest awards and Grand Prix are awarded in all the world-renowned Exhibitions

**OMEGA**—Obtainable at all respectable watch dealers in India and Burma.

**Price**—Nickel.....Rs. 14
Silver.....Rs. 24
Gold, 14 ct., from Rs. 70
Gold, 18 ct., from Rs. 100

**Sole Agents:**

## ABRECHT & Co.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND RANGOON.

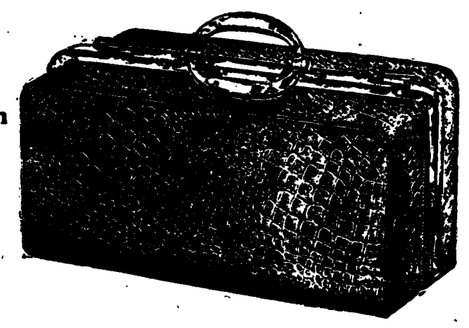
**BOMBAY OFFICE:**—289, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

## UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

**SQUARE HAND-BAGS.**

Dark Tan or Black



Lock in Handle

**SOUND QUALITY.**

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

| Sizes | 16" | 18" | 20" |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prices | Rs. 16 | Rs. 18 | Rs. 20 |

*From*

## SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

**At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL**

**Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.**

## GODREJ'S SAFES

**Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.**

**Highest Awards wherever exhibited.**

**By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.**

**Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.**

**Employing 500 men.**

**372** Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

## FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

**Godrej's Safes are used by—**

**H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.**

***Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—***

## GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

**Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.**

## COWPER & Co.

**BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.**

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

*We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.*

**COWPER & CO.**

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

***77, Hornby Road.***

**BOMBAY.**

**The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.**

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
*Agents.*
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

# COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 29th May 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From | Banks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 boxes gold. | 15,20,640 | London | National. |
| 39 „ sovs. and rupees. | 75,000 / 1,50,000 | Aden | „ |
| 3 parcels silver. | 45 | London | Yokohama |
| 1 box gold | 37,500 | „ | Russo-Asiatic |

### SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—
£200,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 5th June brings from London:—
£70,000 Bar Silver.
£200,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 12th June brings from London:—
£ 500,000 Bar Silver.
£200,000 Bar Gold.

### EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet but steady and unchanged, with little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

| Banks Selling— | s | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. ready .. .. .. | ..1 | 3 15–16 |
| D.D. mail .. .. .. | ..1 | 3 15–16 |
| T.T. forward, August .. | ..1 | 3 31–32 |
| **Banks Buying—** | | |
| Private D.D. ready .. | ..1 | 4 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. | ..1 | 4 5–32 |
| „ „ forward, June .. | 1 | 4 ⅛ to 5-32 |
| „ „ 6 m-s ready .. | ..1 | 4 5–16 |
| Francs 3m-s ready .. .. | | 169¼ |
| Marks „ „ .. .. .. | | 138 to ¼ |
| 60 days Hongkong .. .. .. | | 141 |
| „ Shanghai .. .. .. | | 189½ |
| „ Japan .. .. .. | | 150½ |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs allotments were made of 6.70 lakhs Bill at 1s. 3d. 31/32 (minimum rate and 3.30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 32 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs Amount to be allotted next week is 10 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrives on the 29th May brings the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 13,60,000 |
| Bombay | „ | 7,80,000 |
| Madras | „ | 2,80,000 |
| Total | „ | 14,20,000 |

The mail steamer which arrives on the 5th June brings the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 6,10,000 |
| Bombay | „ | 1,40,000 |
| Madras | „ | 3,30,000 |
| Total | „ | 10,80,000 |

The mail steamer which arrives on the 12th June brings the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | Nil. |
| Bombay | „ | 5,10,000 |
| Madras | „ | 1,60,000 |
| Total | „ | 6,70,000 |

### BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 26 3/16 for ready and 26 5/16 for delivery in two months. The decline was due to absence of buying orders. The local market opened rather steadier at 76-7 for ready and the settlement, but declined during the early part of the day to 76–3, later on recovering 1 anna of the decline and closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Australian bar gold | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready | 76 | 4 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | 76 | 4 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 76 | 6 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 27th May 1914.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 42 | 47,828 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 35 | 42,737 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market was a scene of some excitement to-day owing to the last day of the May settlement.

The market opened at Rs. 95/13 but owing to short covering, the rates suddenly moved up and touched Rs. 96/1. The holders of ready paper took advantage of this high rates and more so as the "budly" difference between the current and the subsequent settlement increased and stood at annas six in. Owing to selling pressure as high rates the market witnessed a reaction and the rates dropped to Rs. 95/14 at which rate the settlement passed off amidst stir.

The market closed at Rs. 95-10 for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal (short dated) Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101/8.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share market stood almost without fluctuations to-day though the tendency of the market was slightly easy.

Davids closed at Rs. 488¾ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Standards stood unchanged at Rs. 1032-8, Madhavji at Rs. 1022-8 and Kohinoors at Rs. 735.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 105, and Currimbhai at Rs. 106-4.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,642-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 191-4 Gujrat Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 105/8.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 912-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 228.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,040.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 78/8 and deperred to Rs. 142.

### BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

| Liabilities. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| | Inc. | Dec. |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | .. | 17.28 |
| Public Deposits at Branches..... | 6.69 | .. |
| Other Deposits ..... | .. | 2.95 |
| Port Bills..... | .. | .. |
| Sundries ..... | .41 | |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities..... | .. | 3.84 |
| Other Authorised Securities ..... | .. | 2.71 |
| Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities..... | .. | 4.29 |
| Loans on do. do. | 1.31 | .. |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | .. | 8.58 |
| Dead Stock ..... | .. | .. |
| Stamps ..... | .. | .. |
| Bullion ..... | .. | .43 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | .. | 11.41 |
| Sundries ..... | .10 | .. |
| Cash ..... | 16.62 | .. |

### COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home Markets since our last weekly report is as follows:—

| | Last week. | This week | Diff. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York:— | | | |
| Spot .. .. | 13.75 | 14.50 | plus .75 |
| Futures July. .. | 12.70 | 13.28 | „ .58 |
| Futures Oct. .. | 12.37 | 12.72 | „ .35 |
| New Orleans:— | | | |
| Spot . .. .. | 13¼ | 13¾ | „ |
| Futures July. .. | 13.23 | 13.51 | „ .28 |
| Futures Oct. .. | 12.35 | 12.71 | „ .36 |
| Liverpool:— | | | |
| Spot . .. .. | 7.59 | 7.75 | „ .16 |
| Futures J.A. .. | 7.04 | 7.22 | „ .18 |
| Futures O.N. .. | 6.60 | 6.82 | „ .22 |

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

| Description. | Receipts for the week | Total since 1st Sept. 1913. | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish .. | 6,856 | 461,033 | 268 651 |
| Central India .. | 2,928 | 229,717 | 92,917 |
| Barsee and Nagar .. | 5,268 | 279,447 | 115,464 |
| Berar .. | 4,776 | 496,405 | 428,664 |
| Central Provinces .. | 2,023 | 289,148 | 258,369 |
| Total Oomras .. | 21,851 | 1,755,750 | 1,164,065 |
| Dholleras .. | 25,306 | 307,417 | 195,760 |
| Broach .. | 19,021 | 379,741 | 280,185 |
| Compta and Dhawar .. | 5,955 | 137,624 | 125,117 |
| Westerns .. | 4,420 | 65,007 | 75,595 |
| Bengals (N.W. Provinces). .. | 631 | 479,848 | 245,582 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) .. | 2,258 | 130,885 | 120,902 |
| Sind .. | 437 | 58,582 | 117,187 |
| Persian .. | 79 | 972 | 2,301 |
| American .. | .. | 2,180 | 32,530 |
| Egyptian .. | 113 | 1,382 | 1,950 |
| Other sorts .. | 57 | 860 | 4,287 |
| Total .. | 80,168 | 3,320,048 | 2,465,411 |

### BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. 1913-14 | Bales. 1912-13. | Bales. Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week .. | 80,168 | 77,279 | plus 2889 |
| Receipt from 1st Sept 28th May .. | 33,20,048 | 24,65,611 | plus 854,437 |
| Shipments for the week Europe .. | 77,429 | 11,529 | plus 65,90 |
| China Japan and Coast Ports .. | 58,819 | 20,407 | plus 38,412 |
| Total .. | 136,248 | 31,936 | plus 104,312 |
| Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 28th May Europe .. | 1022,865 | 330,423 | plus 692,442 |
| China .. | 24,851 | 23,904 | — 1,053 |
| Japan .. | 1,062,536 | 774,008 | plus 288,358 |
| Coast Ports .. | 19,204 | 23,120 | — 3,916 |
| Total .. | 2,127,456 | 1,151,449 | plus 976,007 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe .. | 23,518 | 21,969 | plus 1,609 |
| China, Japan, and Coast Ports .. | 2,690 | 28,777 | — 21,087 |

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 16th May 11,927 Bales.
Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 23rd May 5,711 bales.

### STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913.. | 625,000 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 28th May. 1914 .. .. .. .. | 3,320,048 |
| | 3,945,048 |
| Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 28th May. 1914 .. .. .. | 2,127,456 |
| | 1,817,592 |
| Less afloat in harbour .. .. | 26,208 |
| | 1,791,384 |
| Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail. .. .. | 789,000 |
| | 1,002,384 |
| Less estimated burnt .. .. .. | 112,000 |
| Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 29th May. 1914 .. | 890,384 |
| Increase or decrease since last week.. .. .. .. .. .. | —45,071 |

The tone of the market at the close is easier owing to a week Liverpool opener, and prices for some discriptions are Rs. 4 down since the morning. The weakness in Liverpool is, however, probably due to liquidation on profit taking before the holidays, as the market there will be closed tomorrow and on Monday for Whitsuntide. A telegram received this evening from Messrs. A. Storn and Co. says, "Rain is doing damage in Texas and Oklahoma. Indications are for rain. Crop prospects are declining.

During the past week we have seen a further sharp advance in the Home markets owing to a continuance of unfavourable weather in America. conditions in Texas and Oklahoma particularly are most discouraging and are getting serious. Heavy rains continue in these States, while in the Atlantic States the absence of rain is causing uneasiness. It should be borne in mind that the average condition for May to be given in the Bureau Report, is compiled only up to the 25th of that month, so that any bad weather after that date will affect the June condition adversely. As a rule there is an improvement in the average condition during the month of June, and the longer the present unfavourable weather continues the less time there will be for such an improvement to set in. We have already received estimates of the average condition for May varying from 73 to 76 per cent. We have yet to receive the Bureau estimate, but a fairly poor condition has already been discounted to some extent by the recent advance. What the actual Bureau estimate will be, remains to be seen, and it may be a surprise either way. Prices are now ½d. per lb. higher for new crop than they were a fortnight ago. For the time of the year 6½d. for Jan-Feb. is relatively high, as there is plenty of time in the next four months for a great improvement to be made in the crop if weather conditions are favourable. But, as we said last week, the backwardness of the crop will cause nervousness for some time, and adverse reports will be likely to affect the market more than favourable ones. At the same time caution is now necessary in following the advance further, as favourable weather for a week or so would no doubt bring a sharp reaction on profit taking. The market is now entirely a weather one, and hence uncertain but some well-informed people are still in favour of buying even at present prices. The Home markets close very steady at the advance.

The conclusion of the May settlement in the local market generally means the conclusion of forward business in old crop, except for Coomptas, Sawginned and Westerns. This year, however, there is a small enquiry for Bengals, Khandeish and Muthia June and July, but the interest is chiefly centered in fine Khamgaon Akola July, and there are also buyers of this descriptions for August. We have referred during the week to the rumour of a corner being attempted in July Khamgaons, and it is not unlikely that we shall see higher prices for this delivery at no distant date. Prices have advanced about Rs. 8 during the week. For new crops there is only the usual business going on in the bazaar. Differences between good Broach March and fully good Bengal January continue at Rs. 70, but the difference between Broach and fine Khamgaon Akola January has narrowed to Rs. 34.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton both by exporters and mills and prices have improved further during the week. The demand has run on most styles, but perhaps Broach, Khamgaons and Akolas have found keener buyers than other descriptions. Receipts for the week are about 80,000 bales, but with heavy shipments this week and the further loss due to fire, the stock of cotton in all hands shows a considerable reduction on the week.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

*Weld & Co*: (Liverpool):—"Broad and excited market, a large business doing in futures; long liquidation chiefly in old crops whilst new buying chiefly in new crops. Also some American selling of old and new crops." (New York):—"Very heavy liquidation; cotton well absorbed. There are new buyers owing to continued bad weather." (Agricultural Bureau Report): "Liverpol market expects a condition of about 73 to 75 per cent. (last year 79.1 per cent.). Members of New York Cotton Exchange inclined to expect rather less."

*Gruning*:—"Market having advanced so rapidly we may have a reaction at any time. Spinners inclined to hold off at present. Our opinion is that it is best to be out of the market just now."

*Charles Williams*:—Texas crop accounts are generally unfavourable. Rains have done serious injury in Texas. Drought doing harm in Atlantic States. Large orders in the market to buy on Southern account. Our best men think favourably of cotton.

*Private*: "Weather prospects are better. Market discounting 74 per cent Bureau. Much of the recent buying has been on speculation, and with a declining tendency all this cotton will be thrown on the market for sale. Short interest is small. Think we are near the top for the present in new crop. The advance checks business in actual cotton."

### BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fine Fully Good | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. G. Bengals .. .. | .. .. | 218 | .. | Jan. 1915 |
| M. G. Bengals .. .. | .. .. | 228 | .. | „ |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 212 | .. | June |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 214 | .. | July |
| M.G. Khandesh .. .. | .. .. | 215 | .. | June |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 219 | .. | July |
| M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" .. .. | .. | 254 | .. | Jan. 1915 |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 227 | .. | June |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 232 | .. | July |
| M.G. Broach .. .. | .. .. | 268 | .. | March 1915 |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 272 | .. | June |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 274 | .. | July |
| M.G. Muttia .. .. | .. .. | 211 | 199 | June |
| Do. .. .. | .. .. | 215 | 203 | July |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar .. | .. .. | .. | 252 | June-July |
| M.G. Westerns .. .. | .. .. | .. | 256 | „ |
| H.G. Westerns .. .. | .. .. | .. | 250 | „ |
| M.G. Compta .. .. | .. .. | .. | 276 | „ |
| M.G. Miraj .. .. | .. .. | .. | 284 | „ |

### LIVERPOOL OPENER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. | Easy |
| Estimated Sales.. .. .. .. | 7,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. | 10,000 |

Future Delivery Prices:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 7. 35 — 4 |
| J.J. | 7.17 „ 5 |
| J.A. | 7.17 „ 5 |
| A.S. | 7.04 „ 5 |
| S.O. | 6.87 „ 4 |
| O.N. | 6.77 „ 5 |
| N.D. | 6.70 „ 5 |
| D.J. | 6.68 „ 5 |
| J.F. | 6.68 „ 5 |

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 80,168 Bales |
| Wheat ..... | 83,115 Cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 77,077 „ |
| Rape, Rai etc ..... | 32,810 „ |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 3,222 „ |
| Poppyseed..... | 13,863 „ |
| Groundnuts..... | 6,752 „ |
| Castorseed ..... | 40,641 „ |
| Rice ..... | 61,820 „ |
| Myrabolams ..... | 27,674 „ |
| Cottonseed ..... | 194,419 „ |
| Mowraseed ..... | 199 „ |
| Gram ..... | 14,694 „ |
| Jowar..... | 36,886 „ |
| Maize ..... | ..... „ |
| Barley ..... | 808 „ |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*: "Early in the week the Market was easier, owing to bull manipulators unloading on account of nervousness regarding taking delivery against contracts. Since yesterday, however, the fears of Railway Receipts being offered and tenders made bring over, prices for "suttas" have again steadied. Exporters are doing nothing. Local mills are buying ready Delhi at Rs. 5-13-0 R. T.

Quotations:—
Ready White Pessi 85

| | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| per cent ..... | 5 | 14 | 0 | R. T. |
| Ready White Delhi... | 5 | 13 | 0 | R. T. |
| White Delhi May..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | R. T. |

*Rapeseed*: There is little doing in ready seed, the Home markets being easier. Indian seed does not suit for export as the prices ruling here are comparatively high. The "sutta" market has been maintained owing to speculative manipulation.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | 8 | 9 | 0 | R. T. |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore | 9 | 9 | 0 | R. T. |
| Ready Yellow Guzerat | 9 | 10 | 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Delhi May ..... | 9 | 14 | 0 | R. T. |

*Linseed*: Fluctuations have been small both here and at Home. The major portion of the May delivery contracts have been settled by cross contracts, and tenders are also being made. There is no pressure on either side. Exporters are buying only for their actual requirements. Shipments are, however, larger than last year.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 8 | 7 | 0 | B. T. |
| May ..... | 9 | 1 | 3 | R. T. |

*Teelseed*: The markets continues quiet with little doing.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent... | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Katni ..... | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ..... | 58 | 0 | 0 |

*Poppyseed*: The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 10 | 15 | 0 | R. T. |

*Groundnuts*: Quiet and unchanged. Little doing. L

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ..... | 47 | 8 | 0 |
| Small ..... | 46 | 8 | 0 |
| Madras ..... | 48 | 0 | 0 |

*Castorseed*: This market is also quiet and unchanged.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 34 | 0 | 0 |

*Cottonseed*: Market steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar ..... | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| Guzerat ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 |

*Mowraseed*: Prices have improved during the week and the tone of the market is steadier with more enquiry.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July-August ..... | 7 | 8 | 0 | R. T. |

### FREIGHTS.

The tone of the market has become quieter during the week and rates are rather easier. The following business has been reported:—

*Dunkirk*: Cotton has been done by ready steamer for May at 13/6, and for early June at 13s. to 12s. 6d.

*Antwerp*: About 1,000 tons June at 10s l. s. 12s. s. c. For early June, cotton has been done at 14s. to 14s. 6d.

*Hamburg*: About 2,000 tons cotton; early June at 17s. 6d., June at 16s. and July, August at 14s. 6d.

*Havre*: Cotton for early June has been done at 13s. 6d. to 13s.

*Marseilles*: Business has been done for June at 10s. 6d. l. s., 12s. 6d. seeds.

*Hull*: 308 tons July at 10s. 6d. l. s., and 308 tons December at 11s. l. s.

*Liverpool*: Relets by Ellerman Line early June cotton at 16d. The Anchor Line has booked early July at 11s. l. s. 11s. 6d. seeds, 12s. cotton.

*Manganese Ore*: 1,500 to 2,000 tons booked for Dunkirk August, September at 13s.

*Charter*: The following is reported this week:—S. S. "Custodian:—" at 16s. two P. P. June loading.

Karachi is reported to have fixed six steamers for June and July this week at 12s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.: scale basis. The tone of the market at Karachi is also quieter.

The following are rates:—
JUNE.
Dunkirk:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Antwerp:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Havre:—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Marseilles:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa:—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hull:—11s. l.s.
Trieste, Venice:—15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 6d cotton.

### LOCAL YARN.

There has been little business doing during the past week. A few small sales of 10s. and 12s. have been made. Prices are steady owing to the rise in the raw material and spinners are not anxious to operate except at an advance.

### PETROLEUM

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

| | | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand 150o Amer | | 6 | 0 | 0 | per case. |
| White Rose | Brand 150o | 5 | 12 | 2 | „ |
| Chester | „ 75o | 5 | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Devoe's Imp. Brt. | „ 76o | 5 | 0 | 2 | „ |
| Monkey | „ 125o | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| Tiger | „ 125o | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| White Camelia in tins | „ 125o | 4 | 6 | 0 | „ |
| Elephant Bulk in tins | „ 125o | 4 | 6 | 0 | „ |
| Elephant Bulk without tins | „ 125o | 3 | 12 | 0 | „ Imp. Gal. |
| Camel in tin | „ 125o | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2tins |

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—
Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil | Waterlily per case of 2tins | | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ | Firefly „ „ „ | | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| „ „ | Chaker „ two tins | | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| „ „ | „ „ 8 gallons | | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| „ „ | Victoria „ two tins | | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| „ „ | „ „ 8 gallons | | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Burmah Wax | 1st quality, per pound | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ | 2nd „ „ „ | | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Candles per pound | | | 0 | 4 | 6 |

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit .. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Deer Brand New Tins per pair . .. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. .. | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| wan Brand Bulk Loose per unit .. | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. .. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair .. .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Cases per case. .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases per case .. .. .. | 5 | 1 | 0 |

### MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

May 29.

We have to report no improvement in our market, selling and buying, being equally discouraging. No doubt retail enquiry is visible but the same is least helping. Manchester prices are very firm, though Home reports speak of an all round slack trade.

Sales in *Greys* are not quite discouraging a steady demand for the style being maintained. It is surprising that in spite of the much talked of local competition, some of the very big lines under standard marks are in no way seriously affected in face of the present adverse times. Not so *Bleached cloths* far as far as demand is concerned the style is causing great antiety, and but for the present firm Manchester Market holders of these would have but a sadder tale to tell. Cheaper purchases effected in February last, are arriving, and these even do not prove remunerative. Forward purchases for distant shipments are necessarily neglected, but even stock lots very anxiously offered at ruinous prices by importing houses are being refused. Blue and gold Heading Mulls in 46 and 51 inches 20 yds. are reported to have been sold in small lots for Malabar Markets at Rs. 4-12-6 and Rs. 5-2-6 respectively, the prices showing an advance of ¼ anna a piece though even at this price the loss is heavy. We also hear a decent quantity of 14 by 10, and 14 by 12, counts Blue Heading tone mulls has been sold for the Amritsar Market at low prices. *Prints, dyed goods* and *Francis* continue experiencing bad times. Retail enquiry on a small scale has been possible, but then at poor prices. On prints large stock offers all offered from Manchester, and though the importing Houses are willing to cable offers much below the actual cost of good's to-day, dealers are least inclined to make purchasers. Such stock lines only compel holders, to be more keen sellers at ruinous prices.

Yarns:—Manchester prices are very firm. 30's Waler is being quoted at 11¼ and 2/40 inches Grey at 12 9/16 the local prices for these counts however are below these limits. The firmer tone of the Manchester Market has not in any way imparted a desirable activity on our side. Sales continue to be poor, and as for buying, the dealers appear quite sanguine of experiencing a decided fall in prices in the near future.


DONGRE'S
BALAMRIT.
A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As.
K. T. DONGRE & CO.,
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
PEARSE & Co.
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER
READY AT ALL REASONABLE HOURS
BEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARD
ICES AND COLD DRINKS
FOR HOT WEATHER.
CHOICE VARIETIES DAILY
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE BY JOHN ROBERTS
CHOICE ENGLISH ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY
ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms. Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers
Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OZONATORS.
AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.
CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.
One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. angs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or nfined space should be without one.
250,000 in use.
Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.
Stockists: ARMY & NAVY STORES / KEMP & Co., Ltd.
Agents: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.
Size 10 x 5 in..

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DADACHANJI.—On 29th May at Petit Mansion, Sleater Road, Bomanji Pallonji Dadachanji. Age 70. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevie Road, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

May 30.

371.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday, 31st instant, "E" Co. Class Firing.
Monday, 1st proximo, "D" Co. Class Firing.
Tuesday 2nd proximo "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday, 3rd proximo, "C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Thursday, 4th proximo, "D" Co. Class Firing.
Friday, 5th proximo, "A" Co. Class Firing.
Saturday, 6th proximo, "F" and "C" Coys. Class Firing.
Sunday, 7th proximo, Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 and 300 yards. Classes A. B. and C. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

372.—Bugle Band. Until further order, the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

### BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther and the Officers the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will this evening play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, under the direction of B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Under the Stars ..... Weis.
Overture—William Tell ..... Rossini.
Waltz—Old Belfry ..... Phelps.
Selection—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan.
Birthday Serenade— ..... Lincke.
Two-Step—Petite Tonkinoise ..... Christini.
Selection—The Girl in the Train ..... Leo Fall.

### BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchel Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March—"Florentiner" ..... J. Fucik.
Overture—"Masaniello" ..... Auber.
Valse—"Oh! Oh! Delphine" ..... Caryll.
Selection—"The Count of Luxembourg" ..... Lehar.
Polka Caprice—"Les Chanteurs Hongrois" ..... Michiels.
Melodies from—"Princess Caprice" ... Leo Fall.
Ragtime Medley ..... Berlin, Snyder and Co.

### BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Band Master, will play this evening a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

Marche—"Wellington" ..... Lehle.
Selection—"The Girl on the Film" ... Sirmay.
Valse—"Jolly Good Fellows" ..... Vollstedt.
Excerpts from Ballet—"Coppelia" ..... Delibes.
Selection—"The Marriage Market" ..... Jacobi.
Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini.
Cornet Solo—"Largo" ..... Handel.
Grand Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod.

### ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English Mail steamer Arabia, Capt. W. B. Palmer, arrived in port early yesterday morning with the mails of the 15th instant, and the following passengers:—

Miss Small, Miss Ligerwood, Mrs W H Diek, Mr D Jones, Miss McConnell, Mr C G W Gordon, Mr B Bannerjee, Mrs L Lyrindlays, Mr F J H Warisi, Miss K Hoff, Mr J Campbell, Mr. and Mrs J A Gunn and two infants, Col G M Kirpatrick, Mr and Mrs R K Stevens, and infant, Mr C S Rajindra, Capt P H Anderson, Mr Sa, Dr J R Williamson, Mr F Olford, Mrs L Willis, Mr St. G Kirke, Rev W Manton, Capt P L E Walker, Mr D Gordon, Capt R M Tyler, Capt H M Whittell, Mr C H Goodall, Capt A D Buzzard, Mr M R Jardine, Mr P W Mudie, Mr A P Basu, Mr F B Stratton, Mr R E Fischer, Dr R E Abraham, Capt J M W O'Rorke Mr R P Anderson, Mr R D Javeri, Mr G Mosley, Mr F E Wood and Mrs Wood Mr H Krause, Maj A Y Cheyne, Mr E C Davis, Capt A Antrobus, Lt R M Stoppard, Mr C R King, Madame Durand, Mr. Leubke and Mrs Leubke, Mr. Geo. Suttie, Mr V Mitter, Mr R N Bhose, Lt J B Haines, Mr L T Watson, Mr T H Fraser and Mrs Fraser Mr E B Soane, Mr Schmedding, Mr. E H Liversedge, Mr. R T Miefulachi, Mohamed Said, Mr P W Hull, Maj L A Smith, Mr R P de Souza, Mr. Sarle and Mr. U P Bapat.

### HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the additional passengers booked to proceed by the English Mail steamer Macedonia sailing to-day:—

Mr. Higgins, Mrs M E Gaye, Capt J Gordon, Mrs. Rae, Captain Williams, Mr R Bailey, Mr C and Mrs Hansfield, Mrs J C Donald, Mr G S Corbett, Mr H C Rendale, Captain Wall, child and nurse, Mrs H Campbell, infant and ayah, Mrs More, two children and infant, Mr H G O'Shaughnessy, Mr J M Carter, Mr H R Green, Mr H and Mrs Bailey, Mr Rupert Bailey, Mr H Paysant, Mr Perry, Mr E Green, Capt M Gwynne-Williams, Mr Mudie, Mr W J. More.

### MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Incorporated Accountant, have been invited by the Mysore Government to attend the Economic Conference to be held at Mysore from the 5th to the 9th June, and assist in the deliberations of that Conference on the industrial and commercial problems of Mysore.

### ABSCONDING CART DRIVER.

Bhanji Kara, a cloth merchant, has reported to the Police that he engaged labour cart No. 2230 at the Prince's Dock on Thursday morning, to convey six cases of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 2,800, to his godown in Prince's Street. The goods were not delivered, and enquiries showed that the owner of the cart was ill on Thursday and lent his conveyance to one Samalia Narayan to ply for hire. Narayan, who is an old jail bird, is stated to have absconded.

### THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. Jinarajdas M.A., will lecture in English at the Hall of Shri Krishna Lodge Theosophical Society (Kalbadevi Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Birth of the Ego."

Mr. Jinarajadas will also Lecture at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobitalao, to-morrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.) on "The Coming of the World Teacher."

### RAILWAY MISHAP.

The engine of a troop special train from Northern India failed near Charni-Road station on the B. B. & C. I., Railway at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and as it could not be worked, the next local train from Grant Road was started and pushed the disabled troop train into Colaba Station. The mishap caused about an hour's delay to a number of local trains.

### H. M. S. PELORUS

H. M. S. Pelorus, which was to have sailed for England early next month, will stay in Eastern waters a little longer. She will sail for the Persian Gulf within the next few days presumably to relieve H. M. S. Fox, which has been in the Gulf for about eight months. The Pelorus, itd is expected, will leave for England in September.

### DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Friday, 22 attacks and 14 deaths from plague, and 2 attacks from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 91 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of last year was 98 and on that of 1912, 86. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—2nd Nagpada 3, Dhobi Talao 3, Fort (North) 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Parel 2, Mahim 1, Sion 1, Byculla 1, Tarwadi 1, Worli 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Khara Talao 1, Fanaswadi 1, Market 1, and Umarkhadi 1. On Thursday last 1,473 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of these 60 were found on examination to be plague stricken, A Ward sending 7, B Ward 22, C Ward 22, D Ward 3, E Ward 5, F Ward 1 and G Ward *nil*.

### THE CHIMBAI NUISANCE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Bandra Municipality, held on Wednesday last, under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Dr. R. R. Dadina, a most interesting discussion took place in connection with the "drying-fish" incident of the previous day, which has been already reported. In his report the Inspector, who went to remove the drying-fish, stated "while reasoning with them to remove their "bombloes" two women pounced on us and abused us openly. One of the fisher-women caught hold of my arm and the other woman gave me a severe blow." This report led to the requisition of police assistance.

At Wednesday's meeting, Mr. Hall said he did not consider there was any nuisance at all. He emphasised that the smell of drying-fish was not an unhealthy smell, and Dr. Fidelis Conceicao, a sanitary expert, expressed a similar opinion.

However, it was finally resolved that a depution with a police escort should visit the drying-fish ground the next day and endeavour to come to some amicable settlement with the fisher-folk.

Accordingly Drs. Fidelis Concecio, Vevaina and Dias, members of the Sanitary Committee, together with a large staff of the Sanitary Department repaired to the spot, and it was decided that the fishermen could continue in their business as before pending the selection by the Municipality of other suitable places for fish-drying.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### ASCETIC CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SEQUEL TO DEATH OF MR. MADHAVJI.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth prosecution, have already been reported. charged Gocul Chein, a Hindu ascetic, with the murder of Mr. Govindji Madhovji.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the Prosecution, have already been reported.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

### CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police, Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sargon charged one Govind Narayen with criminal breach of trust in respect of 1¼ tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 27, belonging to one Samna Harichand.

The evidence showed that the complainant gave the gold to the accused to work upon on the 23rd instant. The accused decamped with it, but was arrested on Thursday.

He was convicted, and as there was a previous conviction against him, he was sentenced two months rigorous imprisonment.

### ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Noora Lala, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to Mandav Shella.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused lived in the same room. On the night of the 25th instant the accused, on his return home, bumped against the complainant, which led to an exchange of abuse. The accused then dealt a blow on the complainant's nose, causing a simple fracture.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default of the fine, to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

### A DOUBTFUL CASE.

ACCUSED GIVEN THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr G. R. Khairaj concluded the case, which had been heard by him on several occasions at Mazagon, in which Munchershaw Hormasji Mistry, Manager of Walts Nults and Company, Agents in India of Blundell, Spencer and Company, oil, colour and varnish manufacturers, of London, charged Tyabally Sultanally, a Borah dealer in oil, varnish and paint, with counterfeiting a trade mark. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. Baptista, barrister-at-law, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that for some time past Blundell's genuine double-boiled Linseed oil had been adulterated and sold as the genuine article. It was alleged that the dealers removed the capsules from the drums, mixed inferior oils, and sold as the genuine oil. Suspecting the accused was adulterating, complainant kept a watch, and a servant of another dealer noticing some drums in the B. S. N. Co's godown at Mandvi, and growing suspicious, informed the complainant. Complainant had the thirteen drums of Linseed oil seized before they were sent up-country, and on enquiries it was found that the accused had sold them to different dealers. The contents of one were chemically analysed by the Government analyser and pronounced adulterated.

Accused denied having adulterated the oil, and disclaimed any knowledge of adulteration. The drums were not bought from the office of the complainant but from other dealers in the market. Ten were bought from one Sadahally Goolamally, without settling the rates, and three from the same dealer a few days previously. The defence held that it was not proved that the thirteen drums seized in the dock were the identical ones sold by him, and it may have been a conspiracy on the part of the prosecution witnesses to ruin the accused, who was not on good terms with the master of one of the witnesses. The defence had two drums, one genuine, and one sold by accused, and had them examined by Professor M. J. Coyyar, who gave it as his opinion that while the drum from the accused was more adulterated, that from the complainant was also adulterated.

His Worship delivered a lengthy judgment disbelieving some of the witness for the prosecution, and characterised the whole case as doubtful, and giving the accused the benefit of the doubt acquitted and discharged him.

### AN ASSAULT CASE.

A SEPOY'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Razaksha Mohidin, a sepoy of the Prince of Wales Museum, charged M. F. Grimshaw, a resident of Watson's Annexe, with assault. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated that he was seated on a box outside his *sahib's* room, and was sick with a disease in his eyes, and couldn't see the sun.

The Magistrate: It is rather difficult to see the sun under any circumstances.

Witness, continuing, said that he had also a pain in his stomach; and his eyes were paining, therefore, he was sitting with his heard on his hands, when the accused came by and hit him on the side with his stick. He wasn't asleep. Complainant then told the accused that he had no right to strike him, and threatened to report the matter to his master. Accused told him to keep quiet, and gave him two slaps on his face, an then the accused left.

The Magistrate: Why did he strike you in the first instance?—Because I did not rise when he came.

The accused's story was that on the day in question, Tuesday, 28th April, he was returning to his work after tiffin about 2-30. He had to pass along a narrow passage where were collected a number of servants. On nearing them he asked them to move out of the way and let him pass, when complainant asked him why he (complainant) should get out of the way for him, and that he had nothing to do with them. He told complainant that he must not speak to him in that manner and asked him who he was addressing. Complainant then turned to him in the most insolent manner and said he would please himself as to who he spoke to and how he spoke to him, that he (accused) was nothing to him. Complainant put his head right under the accused's chin, so he pushed it away, and the complainant repeated his action and accused his. The complainant was most insolvent in his manner. He denied having struck complainant with the cane.

His Worship in convicting the accused said that he found it difficult to believe the accused's story. Regarding the first incident—that of striking with the cane—he did not find it difficult to believe the complainant's story, and it was possible that after complainant was struck he came forward in an angry way to accused. The prosecution evidence was very strong. He characterised the interviews accused had with the witnesses for the prosecution, as undesirable incidents. It was obvious, he said, that the defence believed that some of those witnesses were going to tell a story relied on by the defence. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5

### A COLLISION ON S. I. RAILWAY.

NO INJURY REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

The General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, wires:—On the 26th instant at about 7-50 hours the Up boat mail train collided with a Down Goods train at mileage 268-4 between Manaparai and Samudram stations. No passengers were killed or injured. The damage to the rolling stock has been slight.

Through running of trains was restored at 17-30 hours.

## POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

*Photo by Topical Press.*

**LORD WIMBORNE'S TEAM IN A PRACTICE GAME.**

**Left to right:—Capt. Tomkinson Capt. Bingham Capt. Barrett and Major Hunter.**

# THE PUNJAB CEMENT MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 22nd ultimo appears an account of a debate in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 18th idem, on a motion of the Hon. Mr. James Currie, to modify the terms of the recent cement monopoly granted by the Punjab Government to the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate. The Punjab Government are apparently still quite satisfied that this monopoly contract was a fine stroke of business, profitable alike to Government and to the Syndicate concerned. We know what the Kashmir Iron Mines Syndicate thought of the deal. And we know now that the Punjab Government think it . . . "very favourable for Government". . . Those are Mr. Mant's exact words. The subject is of such great public importance that I beg that you will allow me to examine very briefly Mr. Mant's defence of Government.

Mr. Mant considers the contract very favourable for Government mainly, because, (1), cement of an undefined quality will be freely available for the Punjab Government; (2). . . "at a comparatively low maximum price". . . that cannot exceed "market rates prevailing at the place where Government want the cement".

With regard to the quality, Mr. Mant considers that, by omitting to stipulate that the cement must be of the best quality, the Punjab Government enjoy "a freer hand" . . . This is quite true. The Government are free, if they think fit, to meet any difficulty that the proposed Dandot Cement Company may find in manufacturing cement of the best quality, by accepting cement of a lower quality. But is a "free hand" of this kind likely in practice to prove advantageous *to the State?* I doubt it.

Then as to price what point is there in the Punjab Government giving free hand, etc., to a London Syndicate, and preventing the Indian public from manufacturing cement in the Punjab, simply to enable Government to buy cement from the Syndicate at a price *that cannot exceed* market rates? Anybody can buy cement at market rates who cares to pay market rates. As for the Rs. 40 per ton (excluding bags or barrels) the rate at which this ten years' monopoly contract has been made (which price is, I freely admit, lower than the present rates for cement of the best quality), I feel quite certain that when the four other Indian cement works now in course of erection, or about to be erected, in Northern India, commence to pour their products into the Punjab, the price will soon sink below Rs. 40 per ton. I know one Company, at least, that will be easily able to beat this price. So that the whole object of the Punjab Government's extraordinary deal vanishes. The Punjab Government have simply given away a monopoly contract and also their reputation for business acumen, literally for nothing.

Mr. Mant quoted Mr. Clark as saying in the Imperial Legislative Council, that. . . "In the case of a nascent industry, Government are not opposed to the grant of special concessions or to other special arrangements in order to enable a pioneer venture to tide over difficulties which may beset it in its initial stage" a very admirable idea, in theory. What Government however, have done in practice, is to go out of their way to create difficulties for existing pioneer cement ventures—the products of private enterprise, by calling into existence a subsequent State-supported cement project in the Punjab! Was this fair to those who had ventured their time and money without any State subsidy?

I am of opinion that the Punjab Government's monopoly cement contract is certainly in spirit, if not in law, an altogether unfair restraint of trade, and as such, ought to be quashed by the Secretary of State for India.—Yours, etc.,

M. De. P. WEBB.

Karachi, May 24.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Lieutenant Bell, East Surrey Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission from 20th August next.

Lieutenant A. E. Miller, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment and Lieutenant C. R. Murphy, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, are appointed as junior administrative officers in West Africa.

Lieut. N. T. Drake Brockman and Lieut. G. D. Watson, are appointed to the Military Works in the Poona and Lucknow Divisions respectively.

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, No. 71, Heavy Battery, is posted to No. 2, Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

Major E. C. Orton, 37th Lancers, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta Division, in succession to Major W. L. Norman, 11th Lancers.

Lieutenant C. Chesney, 38th Dogras, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and is posted to the Peshawar Division.

Brigadier-General D. G. L. Shaw, Commanding Karachi Brigade, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Surgeon-General Lyons has been selected for the good service pension vacated on retirement by Surgeon-General Stevenson.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Capt. G. H. Anderson has fifteen months' leave.

The appointment of Mr. W. Meek as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden is recognised.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. L. C. Graham, Indian Army Reserve, to be Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., has been given good service pension vice Surgeon-General Stevenson.

Second Lieutenant Grant, Indian Army Reserve, resigns the service.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### RE-OPENING OF THE GAIETY THEATRE.

There was quite a large audience at the Gaiety Theatre last night, when that place of amusement was re-opened with a capital show provided by the artistes engaged for this week on the Bandmann-Rickard Circuit.

When the Gaiety has been renovated, as it is to be, and new chairs, a bigger supply of fans, and new interior embellishments are provided, it will be one of the most comfortable theatres in Bombay; and, with the high-class programmes already arranged for, it is certain to do well.

In last night's programme was Miss Marie Quintrelle, a young lady who will assuredly go far in her possession. Miss Quintrelle is the happy possesser of a really beautiful soprano voice, which she uses to the very best effect, but her enunciation is not as perfect as it might be. She sang two songs last night, and in both her voice was heard to the greatest advantage. The songs were "Dream of Home," and "My Hero" from the "Chocolate Soldier," either of which is a severe test for a vocalist. Miss Quintrelle's voice was quite equal to the ordeal, and she scored quite a success in both; a success which might have been a triumph but for her Australian accent.

The Graus Brothers do wonderful things with a pole. One of them, a short stiff man, balances the pole on his shoulder, the other climbs up it, and on the top performs feats which would be clever were they done on the solid stage; performed as they are on the top of a slender pole they are simply marvellous. We have seen many daring things done since the Bandmann-Rickard artistes commenced visiting Bombay, but the feats performed by the Graus Brothers are the limit.

Miss Selma Braatz is remaining for another week, and her performance was greatly appreciated. She performed several new tricks last night, all in the clever, finished style characteristic of the champion lady juggler, and she will not have worn out her welcome in Bombay when her engagement concludes next Friday.

The pictures are all good of their kind and well-assorted. One of them, "The Mirror of Death," is quite a thriller.

### HOWITT PHILLIPS CO. RETURNING TO BOMBAY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company are paying a return visit to Bombay and will open at the Royal Opera House next Saturday night with G. R. Simms's famous play "Two Little Vagabonds." It is very many years since this pathetic drama was first produced, but it appears to be one of those plays that "age cannot wither nor custom stale." The Howitt-Phillips Company have played it several times during their tour, and everywhere it has been very successful. During the seven nights at the Opera House the Company will also play "A Member of Tattersalls" and that great play "The Barrier."

### THE YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Messrs. Hargovandas Kuberdas Chohan, Nanlal Prabhuram, Lakshmikant Santaram Dabholkar having paid the prescribed fee of Rs. 50 for Life membership, have been enrolled as the first three Life members of the Young Men's Hindu Association This association was established in 1910 with a view to satisfy the religious, educational and social needs of the Hindus. Unlike other sectarian associations open only for a particular caste, this association admits into its fold all Hindus, without distinction of caste or creed, and is probably the first of its kind in Bombay. The following objects, namely, providing lodging for members, a free night school, a free reading room and holding religious classes on Vedanta have been brought into practical operation. To run the association on more comprehensive lines is the idea of its promoters. To provide indoor as well as outdoor games, to hold lectures on subjects of practical importance, and in fact to bring about any improvement conducive to the progress of the community, will receive the attention of the Managing Committee in the near future. The subscription per month is graded at Re. 1, and annas 4 also to suit the pocket of the middle class. There are nearly 200 members. Hindus. There are nearly more particulars may apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Young Men's Hindu Association, Amraoli House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

### ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A class in "First Aid" to the injured will be organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade. Overseas with Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, as Lecturer, from Sunday the 7th June, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. The course consists of a series of about eight lectures, one hour every Sunday only, from 3 to 4 p.m., (S.T.). The lectures are open for all and no fees are charged. Intending candidates are requested to apply to Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Organiser, No. 9, Karelvadi, Bombay.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday, May 30, 1914.*

## QUESTIONABLE SORT OF REFORM.

We could have wished that Reuter had sent us a more intelligent and more intelligible summary of the provisions of the India Council Bill which was introduced by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords a few days ago. Even allowing for the correction of the original telegram which has since arrived, and which is in accordance with the opinion we expressed in our note to the telegram yesterday morning, it is not quite clear how an Indian member of the Council, will be appointed, or whether there is to be more than one Indian member, and we confess to being quite unable to understand clearly the provisions referring to the appointment of other members. If the most favourable interpretation is placed upon this obscure, and even confused summary of the provisions, it may be taken that the Bill is designed to meet the demands that have been made in this country, to some extent. If the worst interpretation is placed upon it, it is a bad Bill; almost as bad as the forecast which Lord Crewe gave in the House of Lords last year. The whole thing is very confused and confusing. Lord Crewe's explanation of his ideas last session was confused and Reuter's telegram is confusing, and we shall have to await a clearer and more detailed account of the Bill before it can be fairly criticised.

In the meanwhile, however, it is interesting to examine the demands made by the Indian National Congress as well as the All-India Moslem League, and to see, as well as we can, how far the telegram, published yesterday, indicates that those demands have been met. As we have already more than once pointed out in these columns, Lord Stanley, who was responsible for the Bill which constituted the Secretary of State's Council in 1858, declared his willingness to introduce the elective principle "if it were only possible to find a fitting and satisfactory constituency." That constituency, if it did not exist then, exists now in the non-official members of the Imperial Council, and the demand put forward by the Reform party, here and in England, is that if there is to be any reconstitution of the Council, the opportunity should be taken to introduce the elective principle, which, not only Lord Stanley, but many other statesmen of both parties in Parliament thought desirable in 1858. The demand put forward, therefore, by the Reformers, and which the Congress deputation went to England to urge upon Lord Crewe was, that the number of members of the Council should be not less than nine, and that not less than one-third of the Council should consist of Indians chosen by the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils in India. The suggestion has been further made, by Sir William Wedderburn we think, that each group of elected Legislative Councillors should submit the names which they prefer, thus forming in the aggregate a panel from which the Secretary of State could make a selection. This latter suggestion, we think, if carried out, would be a clumsy and unsatisfactory method of dealing with the question. It would be more simple and more satisfactory that the elected members should be chosen direct by the suggested constituencies as the occasion arose. In his very interesting account of the Conference arranged by Sir William Wedderburn at the Westminster Palace Hotel, our London correspondent refers to a proposal on somewhat similar lines but of a wider character, put forward by Lord Courtney. But, as our correspondent points out, this does not accord with the proposals drawn up by the National Congress and it does away with the principle of direct election and direct responsibility to the electorate. Indeed it provides a method very little different to the present one of nomination, and would lead to that undesirable element of favouritism which it is so essential to avoid. We fear, however, that this is the suggestion that has been acted upon by Lord Crewe. In the first place, it may be admitted that the Bill, as finally drafted, is in any case an improvement on that foreshadowed by Lord Crewe in his speech last August. On that occasion he spoke of the appointment of one Indian member only and the idea of such a thing as an elective element did not seem to have entered his head. But that does not mean that the Bill is satisfactory or even acceptable. Reuter's telegram, as corrected, states that the Bill provides that the "appointment of an Indian member shall be made, from a list of persons eligible, chosen by non-official members of the Legislative Council" This obviously suggests that the "panel" proposed has been adopted, and it may be taken to read that there is only to be one Indian member, as suggested previously by Lord Crewe. If such is the case, the Secretary of State has not gone very far in accepting the proposals laid before him by the Deputation. We trust therefore, that the effect of the views put before a large number of members of Parliament at the Wedderburn Conference may lead to a material amendment of the Bill, in this respect, when it reaches the House of Commons, in order to give it a character of a more liberal kind, and more in accordance with the wishes of Indian opinion.

As regards the provisions of the Bill dealing with the internal re-organisation of the India Office, Reuter's telegram is not very communicative. It mentions, however, one important provision which we confess, we view with some alarm. This is that the signature of the Secretary of State to an order or communication to India, or an order in the United Kingdom relating to the government of India, may be dispensed with. This, taken with Lord Crewe's indication of an intention to set up a number of self-administrating departments, each associated with a member of the Council, and in direct communication with corresponding departments in the Government of India, opens up, as we said on a previous occasion, very dangerous possibilities. The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that most of the changes in the Bill have been foreshadowed in the speeches of Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu. This dispensing with the Secretary of States' signature has never been mentioned before, and the startling proposals for the devolution of the powers of the Secretary of State to departments, have therefore undergone a further development. We do not view with favour any sort of devolution of the powers of the Secretary of State. He is already far too greatly out of touch with the details of Indian administration and the work of his own office. This relaxation of ministerial control, means relaxation of Parliamentary control, which would constitute a grave menace to the progress of the process of liberalising of the administration in this country. We hope that there will not be wanting in the House of Commons, when it comes to discuss the Bill, members who will be shrewd and discriminating enough to recognise this danger.

## MEDIATORS IN CONFERENCE.

Reuter's telegram to-day that the mediators are understood to be considering a plan to transfer the executive power from General Huerta to a provisional President, "acceptable to all factions," who shall make preparations far new elections, is the first definite statement we have so far had as to the exact nature of the deliberations of the Conference. There can be no doubt that, since the fall of Tampico, Huerta's position has been more precarious than before, although the rumours of his intended retirement cannot be accepted without caution. But, assuming that Huerta is compelled ultimately by the force of circumstances to yield to the American demand, it is certain the difficulties of the United States cannot by any means be lessened as a result of his retirement. The initial difficulty,—a difficulty which is almost insurmountable,—would be to find a suitable or worthy leader to take Huerta's place. Neither Villa or Carranza, it may be assumed, would be acceptable "to all factions," nor can either be considered by civilised opinion as even remotely eligible. And, even if the Americans were led to make a virtue of necessity and support the claims of either Villa or Carranza, it would be foolish to expect that the door would be closed thereby to future rebellions. But whatever substitute is at length discovered by the United States, he will, in the beginning at least, have to be strongly supported by American arms or money, or both. This is the really serious feature of the situation. It implies the necessity of a long, dragging warfare or supervision of Mexican affairs, designed either to effect the complete conquest of the country, or else to make good the authority of some lay figure who may be set up as a titular "President." Should it turn out, however, that Huerta's successor proves successful in checking, even for a time, factional struggles and in introducing a semblance of order and stability into the Government, the United States, unless she wished to surrender all commercial rights or privileges in Mexico, would in her own interests, in all probability, have to ask the State, in surrendering the Government back to the Mexicans, to accept provisions similar to those of the Platt amendment in regard to Cuba. That amendment authorised the United States to intervene for the purpose of maintaining civil order, and required American consent to any increase of Cuba's foreign debt. Whether, however, any President of independent Mexico, constitutionally elected, as apart from the United States' provisional nominee, could possibly accept this form of overt and covert interference in Mexican affairs without he violating the Mexican Constitution or endangering his own position is exceedingly problematical.

It is true that President Wilson has disclaimed in the strongest terms any intention of territorial aggrandizement. Without, however, questioning his sincerity, it may be pointed out that the same sentiment was made at the beginning of the Spanish War and was made good with respect to Cuba only after a most bitter political controversy, while it never was applied to the Philippines. Who can foretell, therefore, that the processes by which the United States "took" the Isthmus of Panama, or by which the conquest of the Philippines was effected, will not be repeated in the case of Mexico? This is the danger involved in further developments of American policy in that country, and American politicians must be singularly short-sighted if they have failed to realise the almost hopeless nature of that policy. By precipitating action in Mexico, they have raised most momentous issues affecting their own future and the future of the whole of Latin-America. Extrication from the United States' present position, too, is daily becoming a matter of increasing difficulty. For though her fleet ostensibly went to Vera Cruz over a point of etiquette, it has to stay there in the hope that General Huerta will shortly be "eliminated" from the Presidency, and, if possible, by its presence to assist in his disappearance.

## Notes of the Day.

**Proposed Presentation to Lord Morley.**

A special Committee of Indians has just been formed in London for the purpose of organising a movement for presentation to Lord Morley of an oil painting of himself, as a mark of the esteem in which the people of India hold his lordship. The Committee issues an appeal for a sum of about £1,500 which it is expected the proposed portrait will cost. The appeal will meet, we trust, with a ready and cordial response in this country where Lord Morley's historic tenure of office as Secretary of State for India is regarded by the educated classes as having introduced a new political era. The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Krishna Gupta; the Hon. Treasurer is Mr. L. Palit I.C.S. (Retd.); and the Hon. Secretary Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. (Retd.). Donations may be sent to either the Treasurer or the Secretary at 16, Grange Road, Ealing, London, W.

**Imperial Naturalisation.**

A few weeks back in commenting upon the Imperial Naturalisation Bill, recently introduced into Parliament, we expressed a doubt whether India stood in any way to benefit by the proposed scheme of universalisation citizenship throughout the Empire. Unfortunately this doubt remains still uncleared, even after a close perusal of the proceedings in the Commons on the second reading of the Bill during mail week. According to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, who moved the second reading, the Bill was a measure which had been agreed upon between the British Government and all the Dominions. It was a Bill to bring about Imperial naturalisation for all British subjects. Hitherto British naturalisation had been valid throughout all the Dominions, but a Dominion naturalisation was only valid in the Dominion in which it was effected. This Bill cured all that and provided that the five years, which was to be necessary for qualifying for Imperial naturalisation, might be made up in any part of the British Empire so long as the last twelve months was spent in that part of the Empire in which naturalisation was sought and granted. Mr. Harcourt distinctly stated that the Bill applied to all the Crown Colonies also. There was no mention of India in Mr. Harcourt's speech. But if a Crown Colony like Ceylon is to be included in the scheme, it would be absurd to exclude India.

**Equal Citizenship Not Yet.**

Again, supposing that the Bill applies to India also, would Indians derive any material benefit by the scheme? Primarily the Bill is designed to confer the privileges of naturalisation in the Empire on those who are aliens, but who desire to reside permanently within the Empire. Indians, of course, are already citizens of the Empire, and need not seek naturalisation anew. But we know what this "citizenship of the Empire" counts for, when Indians sojourn or reside for any length of time in a British Colony or Dominion like Canada or the Transvaal. Indeed, Mr. Harcourt was careful enough to observe in his speech on the second reading that "the Bill would not derogate in any way from the power of Dominion Governments to exclude persons of any nationality." It is apparent thus, that, in spite of naturalisation elsewhere, British Indians can still be excluded from parts of the Empire like Canada, if they so wish it. The Naturalisation Bill is thus only a semi-equitable measure and "Imperial Citizenship" under it does not carry any new and striking privilege with it. Mr. Harcourt's opinion that the Bill "would secure the much desired affirmation of the aphorism that a British subject anywhere is a British subject everywhere," can, therefore, be regarded as only a pious wish, not justified by the actualities of the situation in many parts of the Empire.

**New Malay Loan.**

A Home paper states that the Government of the Federated Malay States have applied to the Secretary for the Colonies for authority to raise a loan of six millions sterling to meet financial engagements. The loan is required mainly to enable the Malay States to fulfil their agreement with Siam to supply the latter with four millions sterling for railway construction. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Harcourt described the financial condition of the States as so flourishing that they could afford to present a Dreadnought to the Empire. We do not know what progress has been made with regard to the offer of the Dreadnought, but the flotation of the new loan, if sanctioned, ought to have the effect of making the Dreadnought a very remote contingency.

**Oil for the Navy.**

Reuter told us two or three days ago that Lord Pirrie and Sir Owen Philipps were associated in a project to secure oil for the British Navy in California. If the project materialises, great significance will attach to it because of the nature of the syndicate which has the matter in hand. Lord Pirrie's firm, it may be noted recently began the construction of Diesel-engined ships on the Clyde and is building vessels of the type for the Leyland Line as well as the Paicific Steam Navigation and Elder-Dempter Companies. Moreover, his shipowing associations are with the White Star Line and the various concerns controlled by Sir Owen Phillipps. Then, in addition, there are Sir Thomas Royden, Deputy Chairman of the Cunard Line, and Mr. Andrew Weir, whose steamers are engaged in many trades. Mr. Weir, moreover, is head of the group that runs the General Petroleum Company, through which an option is held on the Union Oil Corporation, the purchase of whose property is now desired.

**An Ancient Foot-Mark.**

Not long ago a brief report appeared in the Indian Press of the discovery by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Banke Rai Nawal Goswami, of Delhi, of an ancient archaeological find in the shape of a stone-engraved foot-mark of Vishnu, which was said to carry us at least 2,000 years back, if not further back still to the days of the Mahabharata war (3,000 B. C.). The foot-mark was discovered accidentally by the Mahamahopadhyaya on a hill to the south of the village of Burari, a suburb of Delhi, on the banks of the Jumna. The foot-mark measures 32 inches in length and 10 inches in breadth and resembles the well-known foot-marks at Chitrakot and Gaya, which are objects of great veneration among Hindus, and which are known as Krishnapada (Krishna's foot print) and Vishnupada (Vishnu's foot print) respectively. Now in the opinion of the Mahamahopadhyaya the foot-mark discovered by him is probably the one to which a reference is made in the inscription on the famous Iron Pillar at Mehroli (Kutab) in the vicnity of Delhi. The antiquity of the Pillar is authoritatively traced to the fourth century of the Christian Era. The last line of the inscription on this Pillar runs thus:—"This Pillar was set up on a lofty hill—Vishnupada."

**Opinions Differ.**

Opinions differ as regards the original position of the Iron Pillar. Some say that the very hill on which the Pillar stood was called "Vishnupada", while others believe that it was removed to its present site from Goverdhan Hill near Muttra. Others hold that the Pillar was brought from Gaya, where a "Vishnupada" or foot-mark has been worshipped from time immemorial. But in the light of the discovery of an old foot-print not far from the present position of the Iron Pillar these divergent views as to the latter's original site become wide of the mark. From the present discovery of the foot-mark it may be safely concluded that either the Pillar was set up on the site where it stands now and the entire tract, including the sites of both the Pillar and the foot-mark, was called "Vishnupada", on account of the great sanctity attached to the latter, or else, the Pillar having been originally set up near the foot-mark, was removed to its present site in the fourth century. As to the foot-mark itself, the Mahamahopadhyaya holds the belief that it commemorated either the marriage of Shri Krishna, or the fact that the first worship at the Rajasuya Sacrifice on the eve of the Mahabharata War was offered to Krishna's feet. The fact that the village Burari where the foot-mark has been found was originally called "Bar Murari" or "Bridegroom Murari," Murari being another name for Krishna, lends support to the former view. In any case the Pandit would appear to be right in his view that the foot-print is one of great antiquity, greater at least than that of the Iron Pillar at Delhi.

# APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

## LINER AND COLLIER COLLIDE.

## 1000 SOULS PERISH.

## SUNK IN TEN MINUTES

## 1360 STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

### ACCIDENT OCCURS IN DENSE FOG

**The first news of the terrible ocean tragedy was received at Father Point by a Marconi message.**

**A signal from the Empress of Ireland announced that she had been in collision with another ship and was sinking.**

**A Government steamer which was in touch with the Empress of Ireland sudenly ceased to receive communications, indicating the steamer had gone to the bottom.**

**The death-roll of the wreck is reported to be 1,000. There were 1,360 steerage passengers on board, and the survivors numbering about 350 have been landed at Remouski.**

**Two Government steamers in the vicinity rendered assistance to the sinking ships and picked up as many as possible.**

**The accident appears to have been attributable to a dense fog.**

**The Empress of Ireland was a twin screw steamer owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., with a net tonnage 8,028 and was built about eight years ago. The name of the Collier has not transpired.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 29.

A wireless message has been received in Quebec stating that the Canadian Pacific Company's steamor the Empress of Ireland has been sunk owing to a collision with an iceberg.

### A MARCONI MESSAGE.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND IN COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON May 29.

A Marconi message from Father Point announces that the Empress of Ireland collided with another ship thirty miles east of Father Point and that she was sinking. A signal from the Empress of Ireland announced the disaster. A Government steamer responded. The wireless communication, however, was broken which would seem to indicate that the Empress of Ireland had gone to the bottom.

She carried twelve hundred souls. She sailed for Liverpool on the 27th instant.

COLLIDES WITH A COLLIER.

From a wireless received at Father Point at three this morning it appears that the Empress of Ireland collided with a collier. Hitherto there is no sign of the latter. The Empress of Ireland kept signalling and was then suddenly silent.

A wireless from Father Point at twenty to four this morning states that lifeboats have been seen in the distance near the Government steamers Eureka and Lady Evelyn.

SUNK IN TEN MINUTES.
QUEBEC, May 29.

Three hundred and fifty persons have been landed at Rimouski.

It is probable that six hundred have perished.

The collision took place in a dense fog.

The Empress of Ireland sank in ten minutes.

NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

Her first-class passengers number seventy-seven, among whom are Sir Henry Seton-Karr, Mr. Laurence Irving and the latter's wife.

### LATER DETAILS.

DEATH ROLL-ONE THOUSAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 29.

The death-roll of the wreck of the Empress of Ireland numbers a thousand.

The collision between the Empress of Ireland and the collier occurred at daybreak. The collier also was sunk.

Two Government steamers which were fortunately in the vicinity rushed to the assistance of the sinking ships and picked up as many as possible.

It is announced that the steerage passengers numbered 1,360.

The Salvation Army delegates included Commander and Mrs. Rees, the former commanding the Salvationists in Canada.

### NEW ZEALAND'S SAFETY.

PREMIER ON ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

The Wellington correspondent of "The Times" says that the Premier of the New Zealand states that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is an insufficient protection for New Zealand and suggests that Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Great Britain shall unite to put a great fighting navy in the Pacific.

### MR. POLAK INTERVIEWED.

SITUATION GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, May 29.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Mr. Polak said that the Bill amending the South African Immigration Act dealt with the two main causes of passive resistance namely the £3 tax and the marriage question. He had received a telegram from Mr. Gandhi stating that it appeared to be satisfactory.

SYMPATHETIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

In order, however, to comply with the requirements of the passive resisters, Mr. Polak said it would be necessary to get assurances from the Government that the Immigration Act would be more sympathetically administered and that due regard would be paid to vested interests in the application of the gold and licensing laws.

NO ABROGATION OF CLAIM FOR CIVIL EQUALITY.

Mr. Polak further pointed out that acceptance of the present Bill with every measure of thankfulness did not mean the abrogation of the general claim for civil equality in South Africa. The remaining two points, namely, the right of the South African born Indians to enter the Cape and the declaration on entrance into the Orange Free State, Mr. Polak described as small matters of administration.

### HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

An Ottawa message to "The Times" says that Mr. Roche, the Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, has informed the leader of the British Columbia Hindus that the Government will not appoint a Royal Commission and that the law will be enforced to the letter in the matter of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru.

### ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

PARIS BANK MANAGERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

Baron Henri Neufville and Baron Robert Neufville, heads of a famous Paris bank, have been arrested on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. There are liabilities of £500,000.

### THE DEUTSCHE BANK.

BRANCH TO BE OPENED AT BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 29.

The Deutsche Bank has decided to open a branch at Bagdad.

### JAPANESE NAVY SCANDALS.

ADMIRAL AND CAPTAIN SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, May 29.

The court-martial appointed to try those connected with the Navy scandals has sentenced Vice-Admiral Matsumoto to three years' penal servitude and Captain Sawasaki to a year. Both have been ordered to make restitution of large sums.

Commander Sasuki has been acquitted.

# INDIA COUNCIL BILL

## BUSINESS PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED.

## WEEKLY MEETINGS DISPENSED WITH.

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

An explanatory memorandum to the India Council's Bill points out that with a simpler procedure much unimportant work now occupying the time of Standing Committees and Council would be disposed of by the Secretary of State with the assistance of individual members of Committees, to be specially nominated by him when required.

The Bill provides for the simplication of business procedure and enables the Secretary of State in Council to make rules to modify the procedure prescribed in the Act of 1858.

The requirement of a weekly meeting of the Council is dispensed with and the quorum has been reduced.

The opportunity has been taken to enlarge in a way which experience has shown to be desirable the category of cases which may be dealt with by the Secretary of State in his "secret" department without informing or consulting the Council.

A CORRECTION.

In India Council message, about half-way down please read:

The appointment of an Indian member shall be made from the list of persons eligible, chosen by non-official members of the Legislative Councils. He will receive a salary of £1,200 with a yearly," etc.

NOTE.—The portion of the message referred to read as follows:—"The appointment of an Indian member shall be made from the list of persons eligible chosen by non-official members. The salary of members of the Legislative Council shall be £1,200 with a yearly allowance of £600." The mistake was pointed out in our issue of yesterday.

### OTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The India Council Bill is quite short, most of the changes have been foreshadowed in the speeches of Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu. An addition is made to the salaries bringing them to £1,200 and the Indian members appointed shall in future have an allowance of £600. Before appointing a financial expert on special terms, the Secretary of State must record in a minute to Parliament the terms and special reasons for appointment. Orders sent to or made in relation to the Government of India shall not necessarily be signed by the Secretary of State when the Secretary of State in Council otherwise directs. The rules by the Secretary of State affecting the powers to be given to a committee or the necessity of submitting certain matters to the Council must be laid before Parliament subject to annulment by His Majesty in Council on a petition of either House within thirty days.

### PROPOSED SALE OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

GREECE—THE PURCHASER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Secretary for the Navy has submitted to the Naval committee of the Senate a proposal to sell for the original cost the battle ships, Idaho and Mississippi to a foreign power, understood to be Greece.

Mr. Daniels made a speech in which he said that the vessels were only useful for harbour defence and the proceeds of their sale would almost suffice for the construction of an additional Dreadnought.

### GERMAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

It is officially denied that the Emperor William is indisposed. It is announced that the parade at Potsdam was postponed owing to the cold weather.

### DECREASE IN BEET-SUGAR PRODUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The International Agricultural Institute announces that beet sugar produced by the end of March in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark Italy and the United States amounted to 8,174,000 tons compared with 8,303,000 tons, in the preceding year.

# HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

## GOVERNMENT PLAN

### SIR E. CARSON GLORIES IN GUN-RUNNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

The Government is having maps prepared defining the portions of Ulster which may be excluded under the Home Rule Bill. The portions are being marked, not by the county boundaries, but on the religious census.

LONDON, May 29.

Speaking at Mountain Ash, South Wales, Sir Edward Carson said that he gloried in the landing of 35,000 rifles in Ulster. He asserted that if Mr. Asquith advised the King to sign the Home Rule Bill with the certainty that the Ulstermen must be coerced, he would be acting like a criminal.

### NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS,

IRISH PARTY'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, May 28.

The Irish party has given official approval to the Nationalist volunteers.

### MEXICAN MEDIATORS' PLAN.

TRANSFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE POWER FROM GENERAL HUERTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NIAGARA, May 29.

It is understood that the Mexican mediators and delegates are considering a plan to transfer the executive power from General Huerta to a provisional President, acceptable to all factions, assisted by a Commission, consisting of four members of the Cabinet, who shall make preparations for new elections.

MUNITIONS FROM JAPAN.
WASHINGTON, May 29.

It is rumoured that a consignment of munitions from Japan is due at a port on the west coast of Mexico. It is believed that the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, which has been at Mazatlan, has gone down the coast.

### ALBANIAN REVOLT.

AUSTRIO-HUNGARIAN SQUADRON TO VISIT VALONA AND DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DURAZZO, May 29.

The Austrio-Hungarian squadron at Malta is to pay a visit to Valona and Durazzo.

### VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

SUPPOSED TO BE NEAR TONGA ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, May 29.

A violent earthquake shock, lasting three hours, was recorded on the seismograph on the morning of the 27th instant. It is supposed that the earthquake occurred near the Tonga Islands.

### MILITARY AIR MANOEUVRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

Aeroplane squadrons are concentrating on Salisbury Plain for the first military air manoeuvres. It is expected that a hundred will take part.

### IRRIGATION IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

A PROFITABLE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 29.

The Public Works Department of the Government have informed the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan regarding the proposed irrigation scheme in the Zhob Valley that a detailed estimate for the project has not yet been completed, but will be ready in a few weeks and then subjected to discussion and criticisms. The preliminary investigation of the scheme shows it in a very favourable light.

It is calculated that a little over 200,000 acres are available for cultivation, which, allowing for the land being cropped only once in three years, gives an area of 67,000 acres to be cultivated annually and taking a low rate of return per acre, it is anticipated that the revenue obtained would be about Rs. 420,000, which, making due allowances for working expenses would give a return of 5 per cent.

It is further noted that the dam is an excellant one consisting of a thick bed of clay and the materials for any necessary repairs are close at hand.

# DERBY FAVOURITE'S APOLOGIA.

## SUFFERS FROM A BAD START.

## UNJUSTIFIABLE INFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Jockey Club is contemplating taking measures to prevent the recurrence of the deplorable incidents which marked the start of the Derby, and which resulted in several horses being injured by kicks, and in Kennymore and Brakespeare losing ground.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB SWEEP.

The paper says that prominent members have expressed strong views as to owners' running their horses in order to share in the gains of holders of tickets in the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Sweep.

NOTE.—The "Daily Telegraph" cannot possibly have the least grounds for making the extraordinary insinuation regarding the owners of horses which ran in the Derby, trafficking with drawers of "outsiders" in an alleged sweep organised by the R.C.T.C.

### RESULT OF THE OAKS.

WON BY PRINCESS DORRIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| PRINCESS DORRIE, W. Huxley ... | 1 |
| WASSILISSA, E. Huxley .... ..... | 2 |
| TORCHLIGHT, Stern ..... | 3 |
| La Marquise, H. Jones ..... | 0 |
| Sunray, Prout ..... | 0 |
| Miss Denis, F. Templeman ..... | 0 |
| Lancaster Lady, Donoghue ..... | 0 |
| Arlette, F. Bullock ..... | 0 |
| Sunwin, Wing ..... | 0 |
| Glorvina, Rickaby ..... | 0 |
| Naughty Girl, Jelliss ..... | 0 |
| Pretty Belle, Rollason ..... | 0 |
| Santa Quaranta, Whalley ..... | 0 |
| Calandria, Piper ..... | 0 |
| Valise, Walter Griggs ..... | 0 |
| Dolabella, Clark ..... | 0 |
| Daly Girl, Spear ..... | 0 |
| Louvence, Saxby ..... | 0 |
| Sweetest Melody, Escott ..... | 0 |
| Her Ladyship, Foy ..... | 0 |
| Cascatel, W. Smythe ..... | 0 |

THE RACE DESCRIBED.
LONDON, May 29.

In the early stages of the race the order was Torchlight, Lancaster Lady and Dolabella as the first three.

Later Dolabella took up the running from Lancaster Lady and Torchlight with Princess Dorrie practically last.

Rounding Tattenham Corner Dolabella and Daly Girl were in front close together, followed by Torchlight and Wassilissa and then Princess Dorrie who came through at great pace and won comfortably. Time 2 minutes 38 1/5 seconds.

Won by two lengths: four lengths between second and third. Twenty-one ran.

White Lie was ridden by Earl. Militant and Casvatel did not run.

| | |
|---|---|
| Militant ..... | Earl. |
| White Lie ..... | Wheatley. |

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Princess Dorrie, ..... | 11 to 4 |
| Wassilissa, ..... | 100 to 6 |
| Torchlight, ..... | 10 to 1 |

Place betting:—Evens on Princess Dorrie: others proportionate.

### FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. OUIMET'S VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Ouimet has won the French Amateur Golf Championship beating his fellow-countryman, Mr. Topping by 4 up and 3.

### INTERNATIONAL POLO.

SERIOUS INJURY TO MR. LARRY WATERBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Larry Waterbury hurt his shoulder on the 25th instant and may possibly be unable to play in the polo internationals.

### NEW DAILY PAPER FOR MADRAS.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ORGAN.

OOTACAMUND, May 29.

A strong syndicate is in course of formation to run a daily English newspaper in Madras. Though cosmopolitan in view, it will adopt a liberal policy in dealing with general questions.

The paper will be published in the interests of Roman Catholics as the promoters think that the daily papers at present neglect Catholic interests and especially on the Home Rule question from Ulster Catholics' point of view.

It is understood that the company will have a capital of more than three lakhs, of which a large amount is already subscribed by Catholic gentlemen.

# LONDON LETTER.

## POLITICAL CRISIS FORGOTTEN.

## A PROFOUND PEACE.

## THE OPPOSITION AND A SETTLEMENT.

### RADICAL DISCONTENTS.

### THE BY ELECTIONS.

**The excitement of the previous few weeks in London has evaporated, and, says our London correspondent, although not a thing has been done to settle the Ulster business, for the moment "a profound peace reigns among us." The recent debates in the House on the question of a settlement are discussed in the letter.**

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 15.

A stranger from abroad visiting London in these days would find himself in a puzzled condition. I had thought, he might say, that England was passing through a revolution; that a profligate Government was "marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire"; that a loyal province was in rebellion; that civil war, if not actually begun, was imminent; that all parties and classes were drunk with political and racial and religious passion; that a great nation was On the Brink; that the end of all things was at hand. He would go on to ask what had come upon us, how and why he and many thousands of innocent people had been so completely fooled; where was Sir Edward Carson; what had happened to "The Times" and the "Pall Mall Gazette." You London people (he would add) seem to be aware of only one or two important things,—such as that summer has returned, the King and Queen of Denmark, have been to see you, and an animal called The Tetrarch is not going to have the opportunity of winning the Derby. And all this would be quite right. The political crisis is once again forgotten; even Mr. Lloyd George and the Budget are not disturbing. The Opposition tries a snap division; a Tory Lord comes into collision with the Speaker; another Tory member, quite irrepressible, continues to pester the Prime Minister. We have not done a thing to settle the Ulster business; and yet for the moment a profound peace reigns among us.

MORE GOVERNMENT OFFERS.

Difficulties beset the path of the chronicler who attempts to record the progress of Home Rule, for he knows that long before this story is in the hands of the readers in India, it will be out of date. The situation will have been given another turn. There will have been a further exploit in Ulster, or some member of the Ministry will have revised the last offer or given a different dressing to the olive branch Hitherto the Prime Minister has kept fairly well out of it. Months ago he made proposals for partial and strictly limited exclusion, but he refrained from specific endorsement of his lieutenants' overtures. No one believed that he was privy to the astonishing appeal with which Mr. Churchill wound up his speech after the gun-running adventure. Indeed, what happened is believed to be this; that, after the Cabinet meeting at which the lines of the speech were agreed upon, Mr. Churchill said, "I suppose I may end on a conciliatory note?" By all means, apparently, was the answer: whereupon Mr. Churchill, with characteristic initiative gave to the sanction wide interpretation of the "federal solution." Now, however, it is the Prime Minister himself who is responsible: for three days ago he announced that the Government intended to aim at a settlement by means of an amending Bill as soon as the Home Rule Bill has been, by force of the Parliament Act, placed upon the statute-book. Mr. Asquith was discussing the proposal that, before the Bill went up to the Lords for the last time, time should be allowed for a further suggestion stage. It is pretty clear that such an expedient would be merely trifling. The Unionists, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain asserted, object to the principle of the Bill; therefore, they would have no suggestions to make. Quite so, the Prime Minister retorted; could anything, in these circumstances, be more futile than the House should waste time in considering, sugges-

(Continued on Page 10.)

# LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

tions? But he was prepared to go further, a great deal further. He agreed if there was to be, as he hoped there might be, something in the nature of an agreed settlement, the only proper way of proceeding was by means of an amending Bill. He trusted that, by bringing diverse ideas with the common object into a concerted discussion, "not perhaps across the floor of the House" a plain indication of further conferences), they might arrive at a settlement. The amending Bill would follow immediately upon the passing of the substantive measure, so that the two might be passed into law practically at the same time.

### THE OPPOSITION ATTITUDE.

Mr. Bonar Law was not encouraging. He insisted that, if the Government was determined to refuse an election on Home Rule, there were only two alternatives open: one was to coerce Ulster, and the other was to exclude it. Why more conversations? he asked. The only conversations that could have any point at the present stage were conversations between the Prime Ministers and Mr. Redmond. This was the obvious point for the Opposition leader to make. Mr. Balfour, as his way is, was much more subtle and damaging. They had the right, he urgued, to know what the terms of the amending measure were to be. But, apart from this, what was the procedure proposed by the Government? "To use the admittedly novel and temporary machinery of the Parliament Act to force a Bill through, which you say ought not to be put upon the Statute book, seems to me a paradox wholly incapable of rational defence." This speech brought up Mr. Lloyd George in a vigorously combative mood. He denounced Mr. Balfour's tactics as mischievous. "If every offer put forward by the Government was to be treated in that spirit, that is the way to civil war,"—a remark which provoked the now uual conservative cries of "Liar" and the rest. After all, however, the real interest of the debate centred in Mr. Redmond's comment. Speaking, as always, with studied deliberation (the restraint of the Nationalist members throughout these interminable proceedings has been very remarkable), Mr. Redmond said that the Government had received another lesson in the inevitable effect of making advances to the Opposition. Every fresh offer only hardened the other side. As for his party they were anxious for a settlement by consent. But the Prime Minister had announced that, even if all conversations should be without result, if there was finally no hope of a peaceful solution, it was an intention still to bring in an amending Bill; and for his part he could not commit himself to approval of that course. The Home Rule Bill was to become law, in spite of all that the Opposition had done, or could do, and the Irish leader ended on a triumphant note:—

> I have the consolation of knowing that having spent our whole lives in this work—and our fathers having done the same—having gone through the wildness, having suffered in every most tender feeling of our beings, having suffered in the prison cell, having come here with no hope in our hearts, all the time we have been sustained by the vision of a coming day, which we could not then see; but to-day, at any rate, we have the consolation of knowing that the vision that sustained us through hopelessness and through darkness and suffering and oppression in the past is about to be realized, and that not next year, nor the year after, nor in the coming generation, but in this year and in a few weeks, the triumph of our cause will be consummated.

The peroration, of course, was tumultuously cheered for what Liberals want to be assured of most of all just now is that the Bill is going through and the Parliament Act to operate. And this consummation, barring mishaps, is to be achieved before the House rises for the Whitsuntide recess.

### RADICAL DISCONTENT.

Meanwhile the more Radical elements on the Government side have been uttering protests. Why, they ask, should the Government have remained altogether inactive in the face of so insolent a provocation as the gun-running? On the morrow of that celebrated incident did not the Prime Minister make a solemn declaration?

> In view of the grave and unprecedented outrage in Ulster the Government will take without delay appropriate steps to vindicate the authority of the law.

During the week a meeting of the Liberal malcontents has been held a memorial calling for drastic action against the law-breakers has been sent up to Mr. Asquith. But it cannot be said that anything has or is likely to come of it. And besides the majority of the signatories were so half-hearted that the memorial had to be a feeble thing. If we want the Radical view of the situation expressed with proper pungency, we must go to the eminent social economist, Mr. J. A. Hobson, who had a long better in yesterday's "Manchester Guardian"— a letter full of "ginger." Why, he wanted, to know, was the Government proposing to amend the Bill? Not to make it better, for admittedly the tempering with Ulster would make it worse. Not to purchase a peaceful settlement, for the Unionist party had rejected the proffered concessions with contempt. Apparently the concessions were to be stretched "until Ulster rebels and their backers in this country have visibly before the eyes of the whole watching world imposed their own conditions of peace upon our Parliament." And if Ulster is to be excluded, what, asks Mr. Hobson, would happen? "A separately governed Ulster, with no limit to its separation, would grow continually more separate in feeling; the apparatus and the vested interests of its Government would strengthen with use, so that the disposition to enter a united Ireland by a definite act of choice would become continually weaker." That is one point. Another, and a no less important one is that of the moral effect. "Such an example of surrender opens an appalling vista of disorder in the future history of this country. It is a proclamation to every strong faction, every incensed minority" to dispense with constitutional action and "to substitute an armed opposition strong enough to paralyse the operation of the law." Undoubtedly that has been clear enough to the minority from the start. It has now become patent to everybody.

### THE BY-ELECTIONS.

A crop of three by-elections gives the Press an opportunity to discuss the position of the Government in the country. At Grimsby the Unionist majority was reduced by nearly half—which is what the "Morning Post" calls a Unionist triumph. The Liberals put up a local candidate who could hardly be treated as a serious politician. The outsider would say that they ought to have made a national event of the contest and to have sent down a candidate directly associated with the Government and its programme. Such a man was ready to their hand,—Mr. Masterman, who though a member of the Cabinet has no seat in the House. Grimsby undoubtedly would have been a risk for Mr. Masterman; Ipswich, where a vacancy occurs through the death of the Nonconformist leader Mr. Silvester Horne, is a good deal less of a risk, and Mr. Masterman is fighting the seat. Never was a Government more fortunate than this in the matter of by-elections, and probably its luck will continue. But what, in the immediate future, is in store. The calm, we may suppose, is illusory. And no one would be surprised if, betwen now and Whitsuntide, the Ulster rebels were to organise another spectacular coup on a scale still more baffling and impressive than the gun-running comedy of last month.

### INDIA IN THE LORDS.

Indian affairs have been comparatively prominent in the House of Lords this week. On Monday we had Lord Curzon's characteristic oration on Delhi, its cost and disadvantages. Of course a good speech, elaborately composed, with an effective grouping of arguments and figures, delivered in the well known manner,—which by the bye, is as appropriate to the House of Lords as the manner of any living practitioner. Lord Curzon had a simple task: the case against new Delhi is extremely easy to put; and Lord Crewe could not make much of a reply as regards the finances of the new capital. He cited Lord Hardinge in defence of the administrative advantage of the change—perhaps it would not do for the Secretary of State to rely simply upon the argument of sentiment and psychology? On Wednesday Lord Ampthill raised once more the old business of Mr. Hornell's appointment to the Bengal Directorship of Public Instruction. He was backed up by Lord Lansdowne, who "did not wish to impute motives." Lord Crewe told Lord Ampthill that he did not always measure his words, and he promised to see whether there were any documents that might be published.

# THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

## SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S BREAKFAST.

## NOTABLE CONFERENCE.

## DELEGATES' SPEECHES.

### THE COUNCILS AND THE PRESS ACT.

**Our London correspondent describes below the conference which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel when the delegates of the Indian National Congress put before a notable gathering, including fifty Liberal Members of Parliament, their views on the reform of the India Council, the Legislative Council regulations, the Press Act and the Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.**

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 15.

There is an aristocratic woman in one of Beaconsfield's novels who thought that people who made a practice of going out to breakfast were of a discontented turn of mind. At any rate she had noticed that they were generally Liberals. Well, in London we don't go out much to breakfast, though in India you do, and in America it is not very rare. The public breakfast holds its place in the Scottish church and among the missionary societies; but so far as I know the only public man in England who keeps up the custom is Sir William Wedderburn. That indefatigable friend of India has recognised that you can get Members of Parliament and others together at breakfast without much difficulty, and can keep them to a conference afterwards, while if you have them to luncheon they begin to melt away before the speeches have gone very far.

Anyhow there we were, yesterday morning, some fifty or more of us, breakfasting together in the Westminster Palace Hotel, and resolving ourselves afterwards into a conference for the purpose of hearing from the five Congress delegates a statement of the matters which they are desirous of bringing before the heads of the India Office, members of Parliament, and the public generally. Sir William Wedderburn, of course, was there—receiving his guests and presiding over the breakfast. There also were Lord Courtney of Penwith, taking the chair at the conference despite his almost total blindness, and Lord Kinnaird, the Evangelical peer, who, it was suggested, may have mistaken the Congress gathering for one of the customary May anniversaries of the Church or the philanthropic societies. However that be, one guest affirmed that Lord Kinnaird was seen as he alighted at the hotel handling tracts to the cab-driver. The two Indian members of the India Council were present, and among others more or less well-known in connection with Indian affairs, the following: Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Sidney Webb (not a familiar figure at these meetings), Sir George Scott Robertson, Mr. Joseph King, M.P., (restored to health after his long illness contracted at Agra), Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., Mr. Herbert Burrows, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., Sir Henry Cotton, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.

### THE NEED FOR AN ENTENTE.

Practically all the speaking fell to the Indian delegates. Sir William Wedderburn, before yielding the chair to Lord Courtney, contented himself with the briefest introduction. The meeting, he said, was called to promote an *entente cordiale* with India—a more important thing, after all, than an *entente* with France or Germany. The object of the deputation was to help to remove misunderstanding, to create the atmosphere of sympathy without which they could not hope to see a recognition of the fact that the interests of England and India were identical. The delegates were men of recognised position in their own country; they were fully accredited by the Indian National Congress, and it was worth while to note that three of them were Hindus and two were Moslems.

Lord Courtney's remarks were briefer still. He referred to Lord Crewe's invitation to India, given in the speech made last year when he announced his intention of introducing a Bill for the reconstruction of the India Council—an invitation to all those interested in the question to submit their views. That was an unusual step to be taken by the head of a government department, and he thought they might congratulate Lord Crewe upon his audacity. The delegates were there to submit the views of the Indian National Congress upon the measure proposed, together with other matters of importance. He called upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah of Bombay to submit the first statement.

### THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Jinnah has almost a House of Commons manner. He spoke slowly, with the parliamentary emphasis (growing much less usual among our political speakers than once it was); but he was not very well heard throughout his careful speech, which set forth the heads of the proposals that had been submitted to Lord Crewe in deputation last Monday. They are familiar to your readers, so I need not dwell upon them: the introduction into the Council of an elected Indian element, amounting to not less than one-third of the total membership; the maintenance of the advisory character of the Council, with a five years' period, and the placing of the Secretary of State's salary upon the estimates. In summarising the reasons for the various proposals Mr. Jinnah laid emphasis upon the mischievous duplication of machinery which would be brought about if the work of the Council were distributed in portfolios, the inevitable diminution of the power of the Secretary of State, and the certainty that a difference would be made between the Indian Members of Council and their colleagues. He ended with a reference to the treatment of Indians in South Africa and a plea for the redress of their grievances which, he declared, had stirred more feeling among the Indian people than any other recent question.

Mr. Samarth followed with a short speech pleasantly delivered. The one condition of progress in India, he said, was that there should be a sagacious, courageous, and sympathetic Viceroy, ready to move with the times, who should be supported by a Secretary of State with kindred character and aims. Without this combination there was no hope of redress, for the sun-dried bureaucrat would always be able to get his way. Mr. Samarth made a very successful ending to a speech that greatly pleased his audience by quoting from a speech of the Chairman's on the Government of India delivered so long ago as 1897. It contained a happy passage in which Lord Courtney asked who they were, this bureau, this little set of men in a room, controlling the destinies of 300 millions. How came they there? Why were they chosen? How were they qualified? Such a bureaucracy, Lord Courtney had said seventeen years ago, could not be the final system of a government for India. Mr. Samarth said he could not improve upon the aptness and point of this passage, the reading of which, the Chairman declared, had given him a sharp shock.

### A SHOCK TO LIBERALS.

Next we had Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque, who devoted his quarter of an hour to a description of the working of the Press Laws. His speech, quietly and forcefully delivered, must have come as a rather disturbing revelation to the fifty Liberal stalwarts present,—most of them, we may perhaps assume, resting in the belief that Lord Morley's Act of 1909, has brought a new era of free institutions to India. Mr. Haque reminded us that the Press Act of 1910, was the first measure passed by the reformed Legislative Council. He told us with what reluctance the Indian members agreed to it, believing that it was aimed only at the suppression of incitement to violence. He explained the nullification of the provision inserted at Mr. S. P. Sinha's instance, and quoted Sir Lawrence Jenkin's celebrated saying that even the Bible itself could be brought within the scope of the Act. It had been worked, he said, in ways of which they had never dreamed, and he went on to tell the story of the persecution of the "Comrade" and the "Zemindar." An even worse example of official tyranny, he affirmed, was the case of the Cawnpore editor, who, although there was no charge against his paper, was ordered by the deputy-commissioner to leave the town in a few hours. The Act, he repeated, was designed to put a stop to criminal incitement; but it was being used to suppress legitimate critioism, while by its means government officers had taken upon themselves to interfere with religious discussion. The people were drawing conclusions of their own from all this, and a dangerous impression was being created in the country. The present, Mr. Haque urged, was the time for concilation. The Act, which was being so gravely abused, should be repealed, or, if that were, deemed impossible, at least the right of appeal to the High Court should be restored.

### THE COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

To Mr. Sarma, the Madras delegate, was entrusted the task of stating the position in regard to the working of the Legislative Councils under the existing regulations. The statute of 1909, he said, recognised the right of election, but in practice that right was reduced almost to a shadow, by the unreasonable government veto, the unfair differentiation between the electorates, the composition of the electoral bodies, and so forth. As for the so-called non-official majority, it was non-existent, for, as the Government well knew, the nominated unofficial members were not likely to act with the elected representatives. What they asked for was a reform of the electorates, a larger elective element, and especially a franchise on an equal basis. They fully admitted the claim of minorities to special protection, but they urged that the inequalities in the granting of the franchise should be redressed, and they insisted upon the right of electing their representatives without interference from the executive. Then as to the powers of the Councils, they had to complain that these were still to all intents and purposes merely advisory. Interpellations and resolutions from the elected members could be vetoed without reason assigned, and the Executive had its own way of heading off questions. If they asked about important matters under consideration they were told that their questions were premature; if they waited until proposals had gone up from the local government to the Government of India, they were informed that the subject was under discussion and nothing had been decided; and when finally orders had been passed by the Government of India and confirmed by the Secretary of State, they knew that questions were futile.

The last of the delegates to speak was Mr. S. Sinha, who dealt with the union of executive and judiciary, restating the case for a reform now a generation overdue.

Morning conferences are all very well but when they begin with breakfast and go on until after the hour of noon they take a very big chunk out of the day. Your correspondent therefore found it quite impossible to remain to the end: to listen while Sir George Birdwood, in the tiny voice of ancient academic authority, denounced the caste system, or to hear the speeches of Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. MacCallum Scott.

### LORD COURTNEY'S SUGGESTITOTN.

Lord Courtney, in summing up the discussion, threw out a suggestion which he thought might from a basis for compromise between the Congress and the India Office namely, that instead of having a directly elected third on the India Council, the Indian electorates should submit a fairly large panel of names, say 40, from which the Secretary of State might choose his advisers. This suggestion may probably commend itself to Simla and the India Office, but it is obviously a very different thing from the proposals drawn up by the National Congress. For one thing, it does away altogether with the principle of direct election and of direct responsibility to the electorate. Possibly it may seem hardly different from the existing method of nomination; and there is the further consideration that under present conditions a large panel would be difficult to form. At any given moment the number of public men in India eligible for membership of the Secretary of State's Council, and able and willing to give up five or seven years to exile in England, can hardly number forty. And, in point of fact, Lord Morley, with unlimited powers of nomination, had to choose among a very much smaller group of candidates.

## OPENING OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION

*Photo by Topical Press.*

**The photo shows His Highness the Duke of Teck declaring the Exhibition open.**

## "WOULD HAVE DEALT WITH THE DEVIL."

### FRANK CONFESSION OF U.S. RAILWAY EX-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the inquiry in the affairs of that railway, against the management of which serious charges have been made owing to the loss of life in recent accidents, wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily News" on May 14. Mr. Mellen said he was ready to reveal the methods by which the railway was manipulated by Wall Street operators, and he described how legislatures and city governments were bought or influenced by operators.

Mr. Mellen declared that he owed his position to the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and he was that financier's representative in the deal which resulted in the acquisition of the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railway.

"I paid over £200,000 for the stock of the Westchester line, which was probably worth ten cents. a pound," said Mr. Mellen, who, however, objected to the use of the word "bribery." "I paid the money on the presentation of regular bills, usually in amounts of £2,000, but I neither knew nor cared who received it," he stated. On cross-examination he admitted that the money went to "influential persons," and that the immediate result of this transaction was that certain officials in New York City arranged for the alteration of franchises in the manner desired by the Morgan group.

"I don't know how the deal was made, and all I cared about was the result as they affected the New Haven Railway. I would have done business with the devil himself if it would have benefited my road," added Mr. Mellen.

## "AUDACIOUS PERJURY."

### POLICE MAKE UP FALSE EVIDENCE.

### KARACHI MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 29.

In dismissing a grave criminal charge brought by the police against two respectable residents of Karachi, the First Additional City Magistrate passed some severe strictures on the conduct of the police in the cases. The learned Magistrate inspeced the scene of the alleged offence and came to the conclusion that the entire prosecution story was absolutely false and the alleged eye-witnesses, one of whom was a police constable, had given false evidence in the Court against both accused. He characterised their evidence as daring and audacious. He accordingly discharged the accused and has taken proceedings under section 478, C. P. C., against the alleged eye-witnesses for perjury. As regards the Sub-Inspector who conducted the investigation, the learned Magistrate held that he had acted most recklessly and had made up false evidence to give a colour of truth to the evidence of the alleged eye-witnesses and had been the cause of two respectable men being charged with an abominable crime. The Magistrate held that severest action should be taken against him and has in consequence forwarded a report to the District Magistrate with a copy of the judgment in the case for necessary action.

## DEFICIENT WHEAT PRODUCT IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The output of wheat in Sind this year is very deficient owing to the damage caused by frost and the prices are therefore rather high.

## LOW LEVEL OF INDUS WATER.

### RICE AND COTTON BOUND TO SUFFER.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The Zamindars on this side are dejected owing to the low level of water in the Indus this year, compared with the average for the last ten years. Rice and cotton are bound to suffer considerably and the only hope is in juari and bajri crops.

## DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

### APPROVER'S FURTHER DEPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 29.

Mr. Harrison resumed the sessions trial of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case this morning. Dina Nath, the approver, continuing his deposition detailed the circumstances under which Avad Behari gave a revolver to a Mahomsdan who wanted to shoot Sir James Meston. Dina Nath further deposed to taking over two bombs from Basanta Kumar Biswas and handing them over to Balmokand, one of these bombs was a long round article (six) closed at both ends, the other was egg-shaped. In another box handed to Dina Nath by Basanta Kumar Biswa,, were two bomb-caps made of stout-brown paper. Witness said these caps were exactly like the one shown him which was seized in Amir Chand's house.

Further points in to-day's depositions of the approver were the details of the distribution from Lahore of five hundred "Liberty" leaflets which Dina Nath brought from Amir Chand's house in Delhi, the arrangements made for a bomb outrage at Kapurthala when the Viceroy was there and the scheme for exploding a bomb in the Lahore Gymkhana during the Christmas dance last year. These two plots came to nothing.

The judge consulting the wishes of the assesors decided not to sit to-morrow being the last Saturday in the month but other Saturdays will be full-working days.

## SUICIDE OF A RAILWAY OFFICER.

### OVER FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The "Leader" publishes details of the death of Mr. J. B Peacock, A dit Inspector, East Indian Railway. It appears that the deceased went to his brother's house in Mirzapur and on Saturday morning he wrote two letters, one to a doctor and the other to the Station Master, in which he mentioned that he was taking his life. He gave the letters to his servant with instructions to take them to their destinations. The servant had not gone twenty yards from the house when he heard a loud report. He turned round and running into the room with others found his master lying dead on the floor with a bullet wound through the skull; lying alongside was a Mauser rifle the barrel of which was still smoking. It is rumoured that the deceased was in financial difficulties.

## UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

### REMARKABLE TEMPERATURES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The temperature yesterday was 121 at Multan, 118 at Montgomery, and 117.6 at Lahore.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerv. power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that he use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No Parsee necessary.

# BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

## FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## BETTER COMMUNICATIONS.

### THE PROPOSED MARINE DRIVE.

The following is a continuation of the Report of the Bombay Development Committee, the earlier portions of which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

In paragraph 6 mention has been made of roads into Mahim woods north of the Love Grove Pumping Station. If Worli becomes a residential area for residents of the wealthy class this will form the chief avenue of communication; and we consider that while the 60-foot road at present contemplated will suffice for the purpose for many years to come, it will eventually require to be supplemented, north of Love Grove, by a road branching off at the northern end of the Vellard to the west and following the foreshore up to Worli village and there joining the existing road. With these two roads the whole Worli area will be adequately served so far as road communication is concerned.

#### LOOP LINE REQUIRED.

It does not suffice, however, in our opinion, to rely for the development of this area on roads alone. Although as already indicated in the earlier Chapters of this report, it is our view that Mahim Woods (at all events the western half) and Worli will be taken up by the well-to-do classes, many of whom will travel between their homes and the City by road in motor cars, there will be many for whom cheaper means of transit will be essential. These can best be secured, for this area, by a loop line in addition to the B. B. & C. I. electric railway system. It has been suggested by competent witnesses that this loop should take off, in the north, from Mahim Station and traverse the Mahim Woods, crossing Lady Jamshedji Road to the westwards and, passing close to the eastwards of Worli village, pass again eastwards of the 60-foot road connecting the Vellard with the woods; thence, continuing between the Vellard and Race Course, it should cross Clerk Road, and, skirting the projected Park, join the main line again at Grant Road station. We consider that this suggestion is a sound one.

#### TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR OMNIBUSES.

As regards tramway extension, we find ourselves generally in accord with the projects laid down in the interesting statement received from Mr. Rimington, Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited. Mr. Rimington has looked far ahead in making his proposals, some of which could not be carried out for many years to come. They presuppose:—

(1) the widening of the Elphinstone Bridge.

(2) the construction of the Delisle Road Overbridge,

(3) the removal, or at any rate the disuse during the day time, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway level crossing at Wadi Bunder,

(4) the widening of Victoria Road,

(5) the widening of the Mahalakshmi, Love Grove, and Worli Roads, and

(6) the widening and strengthening of the Kennedy Bridge.

In addition to the extension contemplated by Mr. Rimington we wish to point out two other lines which will also need consideration. These are:—

(i) From the northern end of the DeLisle Road along the projected 100-foot road to the Bandra Causeway.

(ii) From Sewree Station on the G.I.P. Harbour Branch Railway along the proposed road past Parel Tank, the old Government House, the Parel Tramway Terminus, and over the new Elphinstone Road Bridge to link up with the Bandra Causeway extension.

#### MOTOR BUSSES NOT NEEDED.

We invite attention to the results of Mr. Rimington's study in England of the possibilities of motor omnibuses, and realize that the conditions under which these vechicles work successfully in London are not completely reproduced in Bombay. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the motor omnibus is a very modern means of locomotion and is in London the subject of constant experiments which may eventually result in such important improvements as to change the aspect of the question of motor omnibuses in Bombay. We think, however, that for the present Mr. Rimington's proposals for tramway extension are, with the additions indicated above, on the whole adequate and are sufficient to meet the needs of the City.

The substance of this Chapter may be summarized as follows:—

(a) **There should be additional communication between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay.**

(b) **The electrified B. B. & C. I. Railway from Grant Road to Wodehouse Bridge should be below ground level and covered in.**

(c) **A road along the Worli foreshore will eventually be necessary.**

(d) **It is desirable that Mahim should be developed, with the help of town-planning powers.**

(e) **A loop railway line from Mahim via Worli to Grant Road will be needed for the development of the north-western part of the Island.**

(f) **Some lines are indicated for tramway extension.**

## OTHER AREAS.

### THE FUTURE AREA OF DOCK EXTENSION.

Though not specifically referred to us for our consideration, there are certain other areas within the City which require notice in any survey of the needs of the Island which pretends to be at all comprehensive. Some of the more important of these are:—

(a) the Cotton Green.

(b) The site of St. George's Hospital.

(c) The site occupied by the troops in Marine Lines.

(d) The Kennedy Sea Face, and

(e) The Saluting Battery site.

In regard to the first of these, to be vacated when the operations of the Port Trust are completed, we have already considered and rejected a proposal to utilize it for some of the public institutions. It was also referred to as being a possible site for St. George's Hospital. For reasons which will appear in the next paragraph this project has also been discarded. One of the difficulties under which we labour in making suggestions of a positive character for the disposal of this area is that it is quite uncertain to what extent it will be available. The demands of the Railway may be greater than is at present anticipated. Again, it must be borne in mind that further dock extension may become necessary in the course of time, and, although the construction of docks so far south as the Sassoon Basin may be undesirable, we are advised that there are only two other alternative sites for such extension. Indeed, we consider that it may be worth while drawing the attention of Government to the subject of special investigation now. In such circumstances it would be a short-sighted policy to assume that Dock construction on the eastern shore of Colaba is out of the question. We therefore, while holding that the Cotton Green, on a proper development plan, could, under existing circumstances, most fittingly be reserved for a residential area, are disposed to advise that its destiny should not be too hastily decided upon. It will be easier after the Cotton Green has been abandoned and the situation has become clearer and the capacity of the site more determinate, to make useful suggestions for its utilization; and our suggestion is, therefore, that this area should for the present be held in reserve.

#### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The necessity for removing St. George's Hospital appears to be a very urgent one, especially in view of the certainty that the Railway Companies must, within a very short time, require at least a portion of its compound. The question of its location, therefore, though not specifically referred to us, has engaged our attention and has formed the subject of questions to witnesses. The Cotton Green and Gamdevi among others were suggested. Meanwhile we have received a suggestion from Major Glen Liston. Viewing the matter purely from the point of view of the development of the City, we should have had no hesitation in recommending Major Glen Liston's proposal that the Hospital be located at Parel to the favourable consideration of Government.

#### KENNEDY SEA FACE.

We are of opinion that hitherto but very inadequate advantage has been taken of what is probably one of the finest sea frontages of any city in the world. We are constrained to express our great regret that owing perhaps to divided counsels as to the best method of utilizing this magnificent promenade, so little use should have been made of it. We consider that, whatever decision be come to as to the precise formation and structure of the reclamation area, it should be so designed as to include, within its retaining sea wall, a marine drive of as least 80 feet along the whole length of the sea face; and we have no doubt whatever that this view will meet with universal acceptance.

#### SPACE FOR A 40 FEET DRIVE.

That however, is a matter which relate to the future; and we desire to urge that something should be done immediately to add to the amenities connected with the Back Bay frontage. We have ascertained that there is already space, along the whole length from Chowpatty to Wodehouse Bridge with the exception of about 50 yards north af Churh Gate Station. Without infringing on the ride or the footpath, for a 40-foot roadway to be constructed on the landward side of the ride. All that will be necessary, in addition to the actual work of road construction, will be the removal of some of the Railway telegraph posts and a hut. Such a road, only 40 feet wide, would be, of course, only a temporary alleviation, and we think that its use should be restricted, for the present, to horse-drawn vehicles only. We believe that if the Railway Company were required to substitute—for its obsolete gates at Church Gate Station—automatic gates worked from the signal box, so as to minimize the delays incidental to the crossing, then much of the horse-drawn traffic between Colaba and Church Gate and Chowpatty would resort to such a road, relieving, *pro tanto*, Queen's Road.

On a 40-foot road it would be necessary to prevent obstruction by stationary carriages except at certain points, such as where the road widens at Marine Lines. These are matters of detail which will doubtless be considered by the proper authorities; but what we are concerned with is to point out that this is an improvement which can be carried out at little cost without waiting for a decision upon such matters as the question of an overbridge at Marine Lines or at Church Gate; and we venture to urge very strongly upon Government the desirability of giving effect to this very small proposal at once.

### RAPID GROWTH OF SALSETTE.

#### INEVITABLE.

Salsette development is so closely connected will the development of Bombay that we should like to call attention to certain matters affecting Salsette, since that island will after all be part of the Bombay of the future. Bombay consists for the most port of land reclaimed from the sea, and the process of reclamation, though still in progress, cannot go on for ever. Unless one has no faith in the future expansion of Bombay as the capital of Western India, it will be admitted that there must come a time when sheer lack of space will lead to the rapid growth of the population of Salsette.

The rate of progress of the urban development of the Taluka is indicated by the fact that the total number of new dwelling-houses erected from the years 1908-09 to 1912-13 inclusive within the Municipal districts of Thana, Bandra and Kurla, and the twelve Notified Areas surrounding the other Railway stations is returned as 430.

#### TWO ESSENTIALS.

As regards the future of Salsette, we consider that, to ensure a more rapid development than is taking place at present, the chief requisite is quick communication with Bombay. Except in the case of a few fast trains southwards in the morning and northwards in the evening, it takes 38 minutes to get from Church Gate to Bandra, 54 minutes to Andheri, and 75 minutes to Borivli. Also, for a suburban service, the trains cannot be said to be frequent. Ghatkopar and Thana are even less well served than Bandra and Borivli. The expected electrification of the suburban lines will probably greatly increase the resident population of Salsette.

Next in importance is the question of water supply. The charge made by the Bombay Municipality for the water which they supply is so high that it is necessary to charge Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons for it in Bandra and Andheri and Rs. 1-2-0 in Santa Cruz and the amount of water which Bombay can spare is inadequate. There will be a great improvement when Salsette has a cheaper supply, whether from the Bombay Municipality when the Tansa main is duplicated or in accordance with schemes which have been considered by the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

#### TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES.

There are certain considerations relating to the land which affect the development of Salsette. In the first place, the 50 years' term for which agreements regarding the assessment on land appropriated to building are concluded is popularly regarded as too short. An extension of the term to 99 years in the case of land which pays a contribution under a town-planning scheme would attract an increased number of residents. It is to town-planning schemes also that we must look for help in respect of the unfavourable manner in which the land is divided up into plots. The agricultural holdings are irregularly shaped and therefore cannot be converted into compounds without considerable waste. Some plots are even altogether too small for building purposes. Yet again, the methods of the Town Planning Bill would facilitate the construction of roads, the lack of which seriously hinders development. The local authorities cannot at present afford to lay out money on such roads, but under the proposed methods they will be able to obtain contributions towards the cost of road access from owners the value of whose plots is enhanced by the roads. The only other point we should like to bring forward in connection with land questions is the necessity of preventing the repetition in Salsette of the extravagant rise in land values which has taken place in Bombay. It might be well to prescribe by legislation the maximum proportion of a site which it is permissible to cover with buildings of specified heights, at any rate when values have not already greatly risen.

#### LEGAL OBSTACLES.

We should like to invite the attention of Government to the fact that people are sometimes reluctant to invest in land in Salsette because of the lack of legal facilities in connection with mortgages in Salsette as compared with Bombay. Under section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act a mortgage may be effected in Bombay by delivery of documents of title to immoveable property with intent to create a security thereon. In Salsette, if the principal money secured is Rs. 100 or more, a registered instrument is necessary. Also, under section 69 of the Act, a mortgagee's power to sell in default of payment of the mortgage-money is valid without the intervention of the Court where the mortgaged property is situated in Bombay. If the property is in Salsette an order of the Court must (except in certain special circumstances) be obtained before the property can be sold, and complaints are made of the comparative inaccessibility of Thana, and of delay which is said to occur in the Thana Court. We are not in a position to say what judicial considerations may affect the question, but at present the lack of these facilities in Salsette constitutes an obstacle in the way of development.

### PERIODICAL CONFERENCES SUGGESTED.

We are asked to advise as to the best means of securing co-ordination and expedition in the carrying out of the measures which will be adopted. We are of opinion that the need of devising some such form of co-ordination is clearly established, and we should like to mention a few illustrations of this necessity.

It is not our object, in quoting these instances, to criticize directly any particular actions of the authorities concerned. The intention is to direct attention to the lack of an adequate system of co-ordination between the various bodies which frame measures affecting the development of Bombay. It will be clear from the instances mentioned how desirable it is that there should exist some kind of regular symposium between the executives of the Railways, the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, and Government so that no one authority could promote or carry out any measures bearing on the development of the City as a whole without the knowledge of the other authorities.

#### CONFERENCES.

We therefore suggest that Government and the five bodies mentioned above should each depute one of its executive officers to a periodical conference which might be held either once or twice a year. These executive officers would at these meetings acquaint each other of all important measures which might be under consideration. The result would be that each of the authorities concerned would be made fully aware through their executive officers of what the other authorities were proposing, and all danger of clashing in the preparation of projects would be averted. The Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, should also be a member of the conference, in view of the importance of Salsette and Bombay to each other in respect of development.

#### THE AESTHETIC SIDE.

We should like also to invite attention to the need of devoting attention to the aesthetic side of development. There is in Bombay nothing of the nature of a Ministry of Fine Arts, and though the City has the advantage of unrivalled natural beauty, and though the lay out of roads and the construction of public buildings in the Esplanade area evinces a really noble conception on the part of a past generation, there is no certainty that the question of the beauty of the City is receiving systematic consideration. We believe that the periodical conferences of the character proposed in this Chapter will result in greater attention to this aspect of the case, and that mutual consultation regarding the architectural treatment of development will ensue from them as a matter of course.

(Signed) CLAUDE H. HILL.
" PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
" IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
*(Subject to a minute of dissent.)*
" F. L. SPROTT.
" BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
" G. WITTET.
" B. W. KISBAN.

### SIR IBRAHIM'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

There can be little doubt that the various suggestions which have been made by the Committee, if carried out, would effect great improvements. It remains to be considered however whether the many schemes of communications recommended are either necessary or financially desirable. During recent years practically the whole of the attention of the Improvement Trust has been directed to the making of roads and the improvement of communications. The Municipality has also devoted a great deal of attention to this subject and many schemes are at present under consideration. To give the public an idea of the enormous expenditure incurred during recent years on communications by the two public bodies, it may be mentioned that out of about 3¼ crores spent by the Trust 1¾ crores have gone towards this object and only ¾ crore towards Improvement Schemes. About 65 lakhs have been spent on what are called Expansion schemes such as the Gamdevi Scheme. This scheme is estimated to cost I believe about 25 lakhs, which sum has had to be provided by the City for making available building sites for the well-to-do classes and the provision of the Hughes Road. The Trust has under contemplation another scheme, *viz.*, widening of the Parel Road from Sandhurst Road to Lal Bag to a width of 120 feet which is estimated to cost about 80 lakhs of rupees more. This expenditure will bring up the total on communications to 2½ crores out of about 4 crores and this figure does not include the cost of Hughes Road and that portion of the Eastern Avenue which is comprised in Scheme No.—

The Municipality has not been idle in the meantime. During the same period they have incurred a liability of over a crore of rupees towards improvement of communications and have still several schemes under consideration.

As if such a huge expenditure on communications during so short a period was not enough the Committee has recommended some more schemes. A broad road connecting Ballard Pier with Hornby Road has been persistently pressed by the Port Trust for several years. When Government issued their Resolution No. 3022 of 14th June 1909 this question was before them. The programme laid down in this Resolution was declared to be amply sufficient for the next 20 years. In laying down this programme they came deliberately to the conclusion that such a road was not a matter of urgency and cannot be included within works to be undertaken within the next 20 years. Less than five years have elapsed since then and we find that the Committee has thought fit to include this scheme in the programme. The reasons advanced are that the Fort North area requires to be improved sanitarily as an improvement scheme and that sites are required for offices for business firms.

As regards the first reason I should like to invite attention to the fact that during the 25 years for which I examined the mortality returns of the Fort North area, there was not a single year during which the total mortality of that district was not under the average for the whole city. Amongst the several areas which Mr. Harvey represented for the carrying out of improvement schemes about seven or eight years ago, there are many which show a mortality of from 25 to 50 per cent. over the average for the whole city. Except the Nowroji Hill area, none of these have been taken in hand during all these years. The whole attention has been concentrated on making roads. When such represented areas remain unimproved, is it right that a heap of money should be spent in improving an area which cannot be called relatively insanitary in view of its mortality returns?

After the admittedly insanitary areas in the crowded parts of the city, have been improved and the mortality therein appreciably reduced, I would have no objection to spend public funds on the improvement of Fort North. Until that is done and the worst slums are uprooted any expenditure of public money on this area to allow of a fashionable road required by the Port Trust being carried out is wholly unjustifiable.

The second reason does not require any comments. I cannot think that the consideration of providing suitable sites for the offices of business firms should weigh in the slightest degree in the matter of undertaking a scheme, the estimated loss upon which is over a crore of rupees. In view of the remarks made in the report I should like to call attention to the replies which were given to me in cross-examination by the advocates of this road. A mere perusal of such replies will show that there is no case for public expenditure upon it.

Nearly 3 crores of rupees have already been spent on roads and communications by the Trust and the Municipality during recent years, while schemes costing over a crore of rupees are under consideration. As if this was not sufficient expenditure under this one head, several more are recommended, one of which alone, viz., the Ballard Pier and Hornby Road connection, will cost a huge sum. No one can dispute the fact that these improvements are desirable, but the real questions for investigation are (1) whether they are necessary, (2) whether the benefits to be obtained are commensurate with the cost involved and (3) whether available public funds could not be better utilized in carrying out schemes which will have an immediate effect upon the public health of the city.

An important light is thrown on the whole question by the following quotation from the Committee's report. In clause (*h*) of paragraph 6 it is stated: "The Corporation has sanctioned the widening of Reay Road up to 90 feet as far as its junction with the further portion up to the Municipal limit Northwards is under the consideration of the Corporation. The Port Trust has given an undertaking to extend the widening from their Southern limit as far as the north approach of the proposed Victoria Bridge and will await development of trade to widen the rest of the road up to Kalachowki Road." As a business body the Port Trust are perfectly justified expenditure. I only wish that other public bodies would adopt this wholesome principle in the expenditure of public funds entrusted to their charge.

With reference to the sanitary improvements in the City which are urgently called for, I agree with the Committee that improvement schemes should be carried out. I also agree that the building bye-laws require revision. In the consideration of this question, I venture to submit that the economic aspect should not be lost sight of. The cost of living in the City has largely risen. Rents have gone up very high. These factors must react on the cost of labour. The prosperity of the City largely depends upon its harbour and its industries. Any undue strain upon them may divert trade and impair the success of our industries. In bearing prominently in mind the great necessity of sanitary surroundings, especially for the poor, the economic results should not be ignored. The City of Bombay already pays 30 lacs of rupees per annum more in the shape of Municipal taxation than Calcutta with approximately the same population. I do not wish to dilate upon this point as I quite realize it is full of difficulties and complexities. I will, therefore, submit for the consideration of Government the desirability of appointing a Committee to consider and report upon the economic effects of the various schemes and measures undertaken and contemplated, and generally to investigate the probable economic results of the future prosperity of this great City.

(Signed) IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.


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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodwardin E. Flat. Hymns; 157,154,321,155; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Chants, 57 and 55. Hymns 207,211,431 Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

**Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

**Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon** D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communition; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for N. C. C. Forward Fund. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Minister. Rev. J. Smith, 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service, Psalm 91; Hymns 294,297,617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Arthur Giles.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

## SUSPENDED SEPOYS REAPPOINTED.

### RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AN ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A friction between Sepoys and European officials, which has since been happily adjusted, is reported from the Sonthal Pergunnas.

A Dumka correspondent says that a few days ago all Hindu sepoys attached to the local reserve armed police force, were suspended for having refused to comply with the order of the Police Superintendent, and the Deputy Commissioner to clean a portion of the ground within the compound of their quarters. The sepoys refused to obey the order on the plea of religious sentiments as the place was scattered over with objectionable refuse. The officers then disarmed and suspended the sepoys.

The matter was wired to the Inspector-General by both parties. The Deputy Inspector-General at once came to Dumka, enquired into the matter, and reappointed the sepoys. He expressed his regret for what had happened and advised the sepoys to obey their superior officers.

## REFORMING THE SADHUS.

### AN UPPER INDIA MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 29.

A preaching Sadhu has come down on a new mission. There is a movement in upper India for reforming and controlling the Sadhus and Sanyasies who do not work and live on alms. Trustees have been appointed in the Punjab and in the United Province for taking charge of the funds for a regular institution to be started at Dehra Dhun. There young men will be properly trained and sent out like christian missionaries to carry on different kinds of good works all over the country. The Sadhu who is now in Hyderabad (Sind), is on a mission to interest Englishmen and Sindhis in the movement and to secure a few trustees here. He said that orthodox Brahmins and priests would oppose, but among these also there were some enlightened men.

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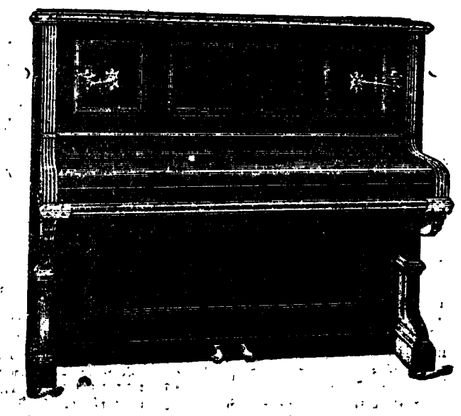

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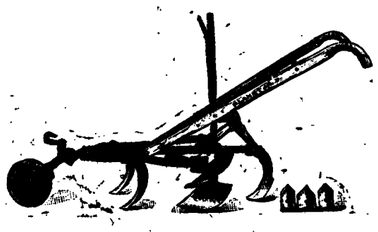

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# DELHI EXPENDITURE.

## HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE

## LORD CURZON'S CRITICISMS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the House of Lords on May 11, Earl Curzon called attention to the estimated expenditure on the new capital of the Government of India at Delhi and to ask for information, says "The Times." When their lordships last discussed this matter, in June, 1912, he said, two things were begining to be realized. First, that the estimate of £4,000,000 as the cost of the transfer to Delhi, which had appeared in the original despatch of the Government of India and had been endorsed by the Secretary of State, was an absurd estimate, based upon no serious financial calculation; and, secondly, that the northern site outside Delhi, where the two Durbars were held and where the King was induced to lay the foundation-stone for the new capital, was unsuitable. Since then three reports had been presented to Parliament from the Town Planning Committee, consisting of three English experts who were sent out to advise the Government of India. In their first two reports the Committee recorded their opinion against the northern site as being too small and cramped, and as being malarial and unhealthy owing to its habitually waterlogged condition. That was exactly the opinion that he had expressed earlier in that House. In May, 1913, the Committee presented their third report, in which they submitted their final proposals for a new city on the southern site. A very accomplished English writer, alluding to the number of Mahomedan mosques and tombs that abound in the neighbourhood of that site, said "the mortuary element predominates; at the end of every vista will be a vestige of the mortality of man." He hoped these gloomy anticipations would not be fulfilled.

### ESTIMATES GREATLY EXCEEDED.

It was remarkable that in none of the three reports were any estimates given. Allusion was made to an elaborate preliminary estimates drawn up by Mr. Ware and Mr. Montmorency, but nothing more was said. If rumour spoke correctly, that estimate amounted to millions more than the country was now asked to contemplate. At the end of March, however, the Viceroy made a frank and candid speech on the subject in the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, in the course of which he gave a revised estimate of £5,113,620 as the cost of the new city. To this he added £1,000,000 for unforeseen contingencies, giving a total of considerable over £6,000,000. This was an increase of 50 per cent. upon the figures so confidently submitted two years ago, and that in spite of the fact that the Government of India had applied the pruning knife ruthlessly to the estimates submitted by the local authorities. He ventured to prophesy that they would again be greatly exceeded. The whole of these six millions was for the cost of works at Delhi alone, whereas the original six millions was for the cost of the entire transfer of the Government to Delhi. He said in 1912, that the building would not take the three years predicated by the Government of India, but would take 10. He was very glad to find that the Government were converted to his view, because in the last dispatch they had spread the expenditure over eight years, and if there was anybody in that House who believed the works would be completed in 1920 he was not one of them. He also said on that occasion that the total expenditure would amount to no less than 12 millions, and he now believed that was an under-estimate.

It had only been possible to cut down the Viceroy's estimate to six millions by cutting out a number of items which ought to belong to it and were part of the policy of the Government just as much as the actual building. The real test to apply to any considerable expenditure was, would it or would it not have been required had the Government remained at Calcutta? If it was the direct outcome of the Government policy it ought to be charged to the Delhi account. The six millions they were now asked to accept contained no part of the cost of the temporary Delhi in which the Government of India were now living. The figures in the Budget statement of the Government of India showed there were over £400,000 of expenditure on the temporary Delhi, and that emphatically ought to be charged to the Delhi account. Other items excluded from the Viceroy's estimate were the cost of the military cantonment it was proposed to create; the cost of railway reconstruction, which was not less than a million sterling, and the company responsible for the railway had earnestly protested against any such expenditure being imposed on them; the cost of the sanitary improvement of old Delhi—a "plague spot"—which was estimated at a million sterling, and the municipality had protested against this charge.

### REAL COST OF THE POLICY.

There were other charges which could not be excluded in any fair estimate of the total cost of the Government's policy. That policy involved the re-partition of Bengal and the creation of a Governorship, the creation of a new province in Behar and Orissa, with its Lieutenant-Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils, Board of Revenue and High Court, and the creation of a new Legislative Council in Assam. How many millions, or how many thousands that policy would cost he had no means of knowing. Another item which it was impossible to ignore in estimating the total cost of the Government policy was the loss on public buildings left empty or unoccupied or only partially occupied at Calcutta and Dacca. All this showed, he submitted, that the policy of his Majesty's Ministers, whether right or wrong, had been a very costly one to India. Its cost ran into far larger figures than six millions sterling, and, in his view, India would get off very cheaply if the total cost which her taxpayers would have to pay for this policy was anything less than, he would not say 12 millions to-day, but 15 or 16 millions.

He asked the Secretary of State whether they were to have the separate account of the Delhi charges which had been promised by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, what was to be the future as to the visits of the Viceroy to Calcutta, and whether the original idea of a seven months' residence at Delhi still prevailed. He also wished to know whether the noble marquess had considered the idea of making an addition to the salary of the Governor of Bengal, who, under the new conditions, was called upon to fill the position and discharge the duties, not merely of a lieutenant-governor, but to a large extent of the Viceroy himself. It was a most difficult and hampering task, and he did not believe that the noble marquess could make a more welcome or just announcement than that he would be prepared to take this matter into consideration.

### A PURELY OFFICIAL CAPITAL.

If he felt Delhi was the right and proper seat of government and was generally so regarded in India, and if he were certain that the Government of India would be able to govern more sympathetically and effectively from that city, he would not grudge a rupee of the expenditure. But he could not take that view. He believed that in removing it to Delhi his Majesty's Government had taken the Government of India out of the main currents of national life in India, and were creating a purely official capital on an arbitrary and artificial site. He had never heard an Anglo-Indian who spoke about the removal to Delhi with enthusiasm. He believed the opinion now widely prevailed that Delhi was unsuited by climatic conditions to be the capital of India so much as seven months in the year. He found the idea growing that Delhi was not fitted to be much more than the ceremonial headquarters of government during the winter, and that the idea of creating a great new city there was chimerical. If that was so there was no excuse for building a city of great size or splendour. He thought experience had also shown that though the choice of Delhi was justified by the Government on the ground that it would be a good place for the sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council, it had turned out in practice to be singularly ill-fitted for that purpose. The busy season both at Bombay and Calcutta was the winter, and during that time it was difficult for business men to get away from these cities for public work at Delhi. Commercial opinion wondered whether it could be right or wise to spend so many millions at Delhi when money was so much wanted not merely for such ordinary instruments of social progress as irrigation, education, sanitation, and police, but for the evidences of commercial progress, such as railways, jetties, and wharves. He supposed it was useless to cry "Halt" to the Government in the policy they had undertaken. It was, however, worth while to remember that the destiny of capitals was determined not by man-made, but by natural, laws.

### LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

#### DEFENCE OF THE ESTIMATES.

The Marquess of Crewe said he did not desire to argue all over again the question whether the Government did what was wise or necessary in adopting the policy of transferring to Delhi the headquarters of the Government of India. It was necessary to point out, however, since the noble earl opposite still held in all their completeness the adverse views which he formerly expressed upon that policy, that he was almost certain, holding those general views, to put the most unfavourable construction upon the acts of the Government of India in piling up the account they had submitted and allocating the expenditure under the different heads. The noble earl had sought to show that the present Estimates did not truly represent the charges to be incurred on the new capital. It was possible to arrive at quite different conclusions as to the proper sum which ought to be charged to the change of capital. For instance, it was not reasonable to put down to that charge any of those charges incurred in Bengal in connexion with the creation of the new province of Behar and Orissa. All those charges might well have been incurred even if the Government of India had not been removed from Calcutta, for though they were simultaneous transactions they were not the same transaction.

It was true that the original estimate of £4,000,000 was exceeded by rather more than £1,000,000 of actual projected expenditure, and that another £1,000,000 was set aside for contingencies. In passing he would say that this second £1,000,000 did not represent a bag into which the Government of India could dip at will. Expenditure which fell under that head would be as carefully scrutinized rupee by rupee as the rest. There was no object now in offering criticisms upon the original figure of £4,000,000. He personally would not have thought it necessary at the time, without possessing adequate materials for doing so, to mention any figure at all; but if that had been done the Government would have been told at once that they were engaged on expenditure of £20,000,000, or something of the kind. Therefore he did not think the Government of India were to be blamed for giving that estimate. He said at the time that it did not pretend to be an exhaustive one, and when he expressed the hope that the cost would not largely exceed it he was speaking entirely of the expenditure on Delhi itself.

### ITEMS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED.

The noble earl opposite had mentioned various sums which were not included in the new estimate. It was true that the charge of about £300,000 for temporary works at Delhi did not appear in the sum of £5,113,000. As to the charge for the new cantonment, that would have had to be included in the military expenditure within a very short period, in any case, and it would therefore be misleading to include it in the charge for the new Delhi. The noble earl said certain expenditure on the sanitary improvement of old Delhi ought to have been treated as part of the expenditure on new Delhi. He did not know where the noble earl got his figure of a million sterling from. His impression was that the total sanitary cost suggested was something over a million sterling, of which about half a million was debited to the new city and the remainder was divided between the cantonment, the new railway area, and the city extension, a spacee between old and new Delhi which was to be devoted entirely to the rehousing of some of the inhabitants of old Delhi. Though it might be argued that the proposal was contingent on the transfer of the capital, yet it could not in itself be regarded as an addition to the new city. The noble earl suggested that old Delhi was a plague-spot which obviously could not be permitted to exist alongside the new city and which, therefore, had to be improved on a vast expense and at the expense of the new project. It was not a pleasant admission to make that the Government of India ought to allow a plague spot to exist anywhere, and even if no change had been made in the capital, it was not unlikely that the existence of an insanitary area in old Delhi might so have been forced on the attention of the Government that it would have been necessary for the central Government to come to the rescue. As regarded the railway realignment it was simply and solely designed to prevent interference with the laying out of the new city in some of its more important parts; but, as a matter of fact, no steps had been taken for that realignment beyond the acqisition of the land required. He had no doubt it would take place at some future date, but it was impossible to say precisely, when and therefore it was not reasonable to put the sum down in this estimate. He quite agreed with the noble earl that the figures of actual expenditure, and still more of proposed expenditure, should be made clear each year and he would consult the Government of India as to the manner in which they could be most clearly put down. With regard to the Viceroy's stay in Calcutta, he did not think it would be possible either for the present or for any future occupant of the post to lay down an allotted term which he would consider himself bound to spend there but he thought any Viceroy would desire to pay visits to Calcutta for such a period in the cold weather as was possible. As to the salary of the Governor of Bengal, the extra expenditure attaching to certain posts in India, including the Governors of different Provinces were met by an addition to allowances rather than by the payment of a higher salary, and this was the practice in the case of the Governor of Bengal. It was not possible to give a precise and accurate definition of the term which the Viceroy himself would spend in Delhi, but he thought it was quite safe to say that it would be a considerably longer one than any Viceroy of recent years had been in the habit of spending in Calcutta.

### LORD CURZON AND MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Opposition made them acquainted with strange bedfellows, but it was remarkable to find the noble earl quoting the verdict of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with favour and even with something like admiration. He thought that, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald revisited India and saw the new Delhi rising and the astonishing things that were being done there, he would take occasion to revise his views. Knowing what he did of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's views about India, he would never have expected him to look with much favour on the removal of the capital, and he had no doubt that the hon. member, like many others, was disposed to take a somewhat utilitarian view of the expense they were incurring and to wonder whether these milions of money might not have been put to some more practical use. He did not hold that view himself, and he did not think that the money which was being spent in the interests of archaelogy and research and in the erection of a great and worthy capital could be regarded as ill-spent, even though it led to the postponement for a time of some material improvements.

Though he had heard some of the opinions which the noble earl had quoted from, the reports showed that there was anything but unanimity of criticism against the project of the new capital. He had heard from a number of sources, both Indian and British, that even in this transitional period the change was regarded with favour both by officials and non-officials. So far as the actual business of carrying on the Government was concerned, Lord Hardinge was convinced of the administrative advantage of the change, and had told him so in no measured terms on more occasions than one. Even as regarded the commercial side of the questions and the means he had of keeping in touch with commercial interests in India, the Viceroy was convinced that more and more it would be found that the change was of advantage. And he had no doubt that Lord Hardinge would directly traverse as he did, the statement of the noble earl, that the departure from Calcutta meant departure from the main current of Indian life. Referring to the question of the attendance of business men at the sittings of the Legislative Council in Delhi, he agreed that it might be necessary to consider the holding of special sessions for special business in important commercial centres. But he hoped the result the noble earl desired could be to some extent achieved on the principle of Mahomet going to the mountain, if the mountain would not go to Mahomet.

## THE ROYAL DANISH VISITORS.

*Photo by Topical Press.*

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK AT PORT VICTORIA.
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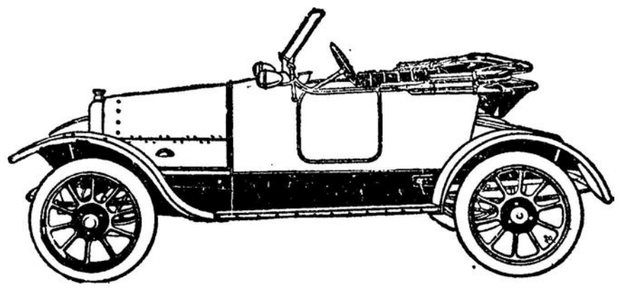

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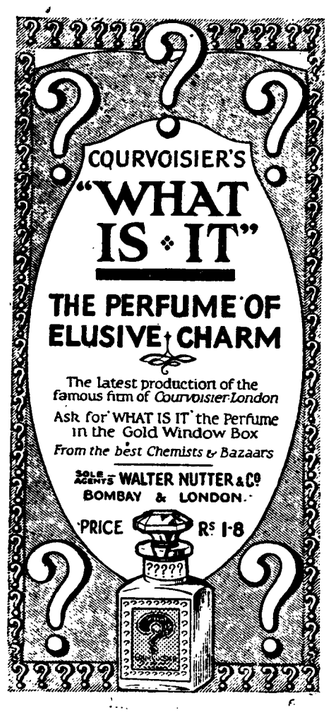
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## THE EXTRAVAGANT SEX.

### WHICH?

There are few more frequent or more fruitful topics of social controversy than the relative extravagance of men and women; nor will the controversy ever be stilled, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Whole batteries of argument can be brought into action on either side, and each party will be as grimly entrenched in its own position as when the war-fare started, the truth undoubtedly being that we are all alike, regardless of sex, much more extravagant than we ought to be. The sweet diversities of human nature, moreover, make generalization impossible. No demonstration can be so admirably complete, no argument to prove the wickedness—or the virtue—of either sex so exhaustive and categorical that its whole fabric cannot immediately be exploded by a mere "Well, look at Uncle Charles" or, "Oh, but think of Aunt Sarah!"

### OVER-TIPPING BY MEN.

It may be because men are accustomed to be more in contact with work, whether they work for pay themselves or pay others to work for them, that they set a higher value on personal service. Women are not habituated to measuring either their time or their labour in terms of money; and the consequence is that when a woman tips a railway porter for trundling her luggage to the train she considers only what the service is worth to her. Viewed in that light, it is but an annoying and trivial incident in a journey, and is recompensed as such. A man recognizes that the tip is a definite item in the porter's income and that what he pays for is two minutes of trundling added to two hours of waiting for another job.

In most other ways women are more careful of their little money. They detest wasting a penny stamp when a postcard will do, and will submit to inconveniences in crowded omnibuses of which a man merely shudders to think. The shops which cater for feminine trade encourage this attention to minutiæ by offering bargains in terms of farthings. But the average man would rather pay 3s. for a necktie than 2s. 11½d., having some vague idea at the back of his mind that the haberdasher who would think to tempt him by a half-penny economy will probably sell him cheap goods. Men's tailors rarely permit them to remember that there is any difference in the costliness of materials going to make a suit; and unless it be a detail of onyx buttons on a waistcoat or some such vanity, the sordid detail of price is hardly likely to be touched upon when clothes are ordered. The customer knows his tailor's price (or he will when the bill comes in), and the other is content that discussion of the subject should be shirked. Such a system is abhorrent to the feminine mind.

Few women, moreover, have any habit of self-indulgence on which they spend as much as most men lavish on their lunches, on cigars, and liqueurs. That is one solid fact from which every advocate of the feminine cause in the controversy draws infinite comfort. On the face of it, with man's incorrigible tipping habit and woman's vastly keener appreciation of the value of halfpence, it would seem as if there was hardly room for controversy left. How can women fail to be the better economists? And yet. . . .

### DIFFERENCE IN POINT OF VIEW.

Once more, it is probably all a matter of training; of the different point of view from which the two sexes have been taught to look at the world. The man will give the same scrupulous attention to narrow margins in his business as the women does in her housekeeping or her shopping; but the spending of his money is not business. He knows more or less exactly what his income is, and the ordinary man budgets roughly in accordance therewith. He knows what proportion of the whole revenue must be apportioned to the various departments—to the house, to rates and taxes and insurance, to clothes, to the education of the children, to the car or stables—and of the balance he knows roughly how much will be consumed by what he counts his normal scale of personal expenses—in holidays and trips, in charities and presents. Looking at the whole, he calculates that the extra shilling with which he tips a porter, the cost of an individual taxicab, or the price of a necktie will make no traceable difference at the end of a quarter or a year. These things, with the cigars and liqueurs, are all allowed for as part of the ordinary overhead expense.

The woman has rarely been taught thus to see the details in relation to the whole. She has no need of a budget, except in so far as she operates on an allowance, which in the vast majority of cases is elastic. The sudden yielding to a single temptation may any day more than neutralize the admirable economies of a month. So that if a man and a woman had each to live, keeping up equivalent social appearances, for a year on the same income, though the man was careless of this change and rarely asked the price of any thing he bought, while the woman wrestled earnestly with odd pennies in her housekeeping and scrimped herself in divers ways impossible to man, the chances are that at the end he would come nearer to living within the stated sum than she.

It is not that women are less capable of selfdenial than men; and they have as a rule much less false pride in allowing the self-denial to be seen. It is a matter of training and bringing up which has induced two different habits of mind. Man commonly, with whatever incompetence, budgets for his extravagances. When he exceeds, he has still a general scale of expenditure in mind, though he allows himself consciously to violate it. Woman seldom has such a scale. She confronts the temptation of each day as if it were an individual emergency, and yields or resists not in obedience to any standard but according to

## MACEDONIA UNDER GREEK RULE.

### A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Having just returned here from a tour through a large part of Greek Macedonia, from Vodena on the west to Kavala on the east, I think it may be of interest to give a traveller's impressions of this portion of "New Greece," as it is to-day, less than nine months after the signature of the Treaty of Bucharest, writes a correspondent from Salonica, to the "Morning Post."

Salonica I had last seen in the old Turkish days, and I hardly recognised the town. Numerous smart "cafes," several good hotels, and numbers of cinematographs enliven the sea front, now traversed by a constant service of electric trams, while a whole new quarter of houses and fine villas has risen to the east of the town, conspicuous among them the beautiful abode of M. Cleon Hadjilazzaro, where the late King George resided during his stay at Salonica. The Greek flag, flying from the historic White Tower, and the reconversion of the old Byzantine churches into the purpose which they had served before the Turkish Conquest in 1430, are striking proofs of the great change in Salonica's history. The Turkish names have disappeared from the railway stations, and the new time-table just issued is in Greek and French. Turkish money—that source of confusion to the traveller from the West is also disappearing.

From Salonica I proceeded to Vodena, or Edessa, as it has been rechristened, the ancient capital of the Macedonian Kings, and the Tivoli of Greece. Visiting today the cascades and the beautiful woods of Vodena, and listening to the nightingales which have made their homes there, it is difficult to imagine that only five years ago the *comitadjis* were particularly active at this favoured spot, which may rank with the waterfall of Jajce, in Bosnia, as one of the gems of the Balkan peninsula. Vodena is now given up to industry. A Greek, who has studied in one of the technical schools at Manchester, runs two cotton mills, which employ 500 hands; a third mill is likewise working, and there is a scheme for taking more water from the rising lake of Ostrovo a little further up the line.

### RUINED SERRES.

No contrast could be more striking than that between peaceful Vodena with its rushing waters and ruined Serres, still lying in its ashes. The photographs published of the ruins of this once-flourishing town of 45,000 inhabitants give no idea of what the devastation was. To me it reached the appearance of Messina or Reggio after the earthquake of 1908. Before the Bulgarians laid it in ruins last July Serres contained (so I was told) eleven schools with 2,000 pupils; and its inhabitants were very well-to-do. Now a whole row of what were good shops, such as one might see at Kingston and Surbiton, is a mass of blackened walls. Practically every Greek house was destroyed, while scarcely a Turkish or Jewish house was touched, even when it adjoined a Greek habitation— a strong proof of local knowledge on the part of the incendiaries. Byzantine art is the poorer by the catastrophe of Serres, for no less than seventeen churches, so the Metropolitan informed me, were burned, and his residence, as well as the greater part of the Cathedral perished in the flames. A curious mosaic of the Last Supper, representing Our Lord twice over at the same table, once as distributing bread, once as giving the wine-cup to His disciples, has alone survived of all the former Byzantine treasures of Serres. The Greek soldiers were measuring and taking plans for the reconstruction of the town as I walked along the streets. Meanwhile, the inhabitants, despite the loss of their homes—one of them sorrowfullly showed me the wreck of the ten-roomed house and garden which had once been his—have not forgotten their brethern in Epirus, while the five neighbouring tobacco villages of Sarmousakli, Soubaskioi, Vezniko, Topoliani, and Dovista have just subscribed between them 285,000 *drachmae* (£11,400) towards the purchase of a battleship, Serres will doubtless rise ere long from its ruins, and the charred beams, twisted balconies, and ominous petroleum tins which now meet the eyes of the visitor as he wanders through this scene of devastation will become a thing of the past.

### THE REFUGEE PROBLEM.

Kavala, as every politician remembers, was a great gain for Greece by the Treaty of Bucharest. Already an excellent service of public motors, three a day each way, unites this rich tobacco port with the railway at Drama, and the traveller now traverses the burned village of Doxaton and the classic battlefield of Philippi by the most modern means of locomotion. Kavala, like Drama and other Macedonian towns near the frontier, is full of soldiers. Many of them are Greeks from America who have returned to do their military service, and their keenness about their military duties is very noticeable.

All along the railway from Salonica to Drama the problem of the Greek refuges from Turkish Thrace imposes itself upon the traveller. At the station of Kilkish, scene of the bloody battle in which the Greeks defeated the Bulgarians at the beginning of the second Balkan war, there was a large encampment of these homeless people vigorous, sturdy and healthy-looking men, women and children who when they have been able to settle down in Macedonia, will form a most useful agricultural population for the cultivation of that rich province. We met two long convoys of these refuges from Thrace crossing the field of Philippi—the men and women resigned to whatever fate had in store for them, the children merry and laughing with all the carelessness of youth. A terrible strain, indeed, is the support of the refuges upon the resources of the Greek Government. There has scarcely ever been a time which Greece has not had to provide for fugitives from Crete, Epirus, Bulgaria, or Thrace, and this is one of the problems which has been occupying M. Venizelos and the new Governor-General of Macedonia, M. Sophoules, during their present tour through this province.

Meanwhile, already a great change has come over Macedonia. Rome was not built in a day and after more than 500 years of an administration which did nothing for public works and little for public security, Macedonia cannot be expected in nine months to rssemble Monmouthshire. But, granted a continuation of peace, Macedonia, bids fair to become one of the richest provinces of Greece.

## WITHIN THE ATOM.

### MEASURING THE X-RAYS

Mr. L. W. Bragg read a paper on May 5 before the Rontgen Society on "X-Rays and Crystals," says the "Morning Post." He described how it has been possible to "handle" X-rays by modern methods with the same facility that the physicist has for years been enjoying in the handling of light; how the rays as sent out from an ordinary X-ray tube are of varying wave-lengths, comparable in fact with the mixture of waves familiar to the physicist as ordinary white light; how the rays have been proved to have a length only about one-thousandth part of that of light, a length so inconsiderable that it would take half a dozen of them to stretch across the diameter of an atom. He drew attention also to the way in which the knowledge gained as to the nature of the X-rays has been used to analyse the atomic structure of crystals and to determine exactly their atomic architecture. Speaking of the principle on which the diffraction grating depended he said if one compared a wave length of light with a great ocean roller, an X-ray would correspond with a ripple, and when one remembered that half a dozen X-rays could be in an atom at once it was obvious that there could be no means of ruling lines sufficiently finely and accurately to measure their length by means of a diffraction grating. To do this the distances between the lines would have to be not more than three times the wave length of the rays. By making use of a crystal, however, one had a perfect diffraction grating. When a crystal was allowed to form slowly the atoms assumed an exact, regular structure according to the substances considered. The atoms in a crystal in fact, all lay in plates or layers. They were, of course, in three dimensions, but the effect could be compared with what one saw when travelling past an orchard in a train. If the trees were planted in a regular geometrical order as one changed the point of view the trees appeared arranged in a succession of rows, of which the direction varied. By allowing the X-rays to fall on such a system the atoms scattered and reflected the rays, and when the arrangement of the rays and the crystals were carefully adjusted a position was found—as in the case of light and the diffraction grating—when the rays reinforced each other by having their crests and depressions synchronising. This position could be determined by measuring the ionisation. The condition necessary for this to happen was that the wave length must be equal to twice the distance between the planes of the crystal multiplied by the sine of the angle they made with the planes. The conditions were fulfilled in more than one position, and the different values of the sine of the altering angle corresponded inversely with the changing length between the planes of the storms, which varied according as one series of planes or another consisting of the same atoms, was considered.

### HOMOGENEOUS X-RAYS.

Showing a large model crystal consisting of model atoms and spaces, Mr. Bragg demonstrated how the results obtained experimentally furnished an explanation of the peculiar shapes assumed by such crystals as zinc blende or pyites, and how they confirmed the chemical view of the terahedron character of carbon. Returning to the X-rays, he said that if the anti-kathode in the X-ray tube was of platinum the rays emitted were non-homogeneous, being comparable with white light. By using Rhodium as the anti-kathode his father had succeeded in getting a suitable substance for producing homogeneous X-rays, a discovery which gave them a source of radiation for X-rays comparable with the sodium bame in the case of light. The work done by Mr. Moseley, who had studied the rays given out by a large number of the various elements which used as anti-kathodes had led to the interesting conclusion that the X-rays came from right within the atom, and by arranging the elements according to the periodic law he had been able to show that it was necessary to leave three blank spaces—that there were three elements left to discover.

In the discussion which followed, Professor Porter said that while it was unlikely that the X-ray spectrometer would ever be used directly by the physician, it would enable the physicists to find out the exact nature of the X-rays employed. The work was of very great importance from many points of view.

Professor Soddy said that the work described by Mr. Bragg, to which he had himself greatly contributed, constituted a wonderful advance in the theories of X-rays. The information, in fact, was almost too much to grasp. They now had experience of waves ranging from the thousandth of that of light right down to the long rays of wireless telegraphy, all using the same medium. It was very wonderful how in these new methods the old ideas were borne out in their entirety. Professor Bragg years ago had prophesied what must happen when the alpha particle passed through a gas, and when its path had actually been photographed his prediction had been verified. This showed what a grip we were getting of the architecture of the atom. We were dealing with its inner regions. We had not yet the power of stimulating radio activity, but in the work described it had been shown how they could stimulate the inner portions of the atom by means of the electricity that was derived from the ordinary electric mains.

Several other speakers took part in the discussion.


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## LITERATURE AND POVERTY.

### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S PLEA FOR POOR AUTHORS.

Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, presided on May 5th at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, held at the Whitehall Rooms. Proposing the toast of the fund his Excellency put in a plea for assistance for writers who without some aid would be unable to do justice to their abilities, says the "Daily Telegraph." The principle of the Royal Literary Fund is to administer to authors who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or, deprived of enfeebled or declining life of the power of literary exertion. In this task it has done a large amount of useful work, and it counts among its supporters His Majesty the King, who sent a donation of 52gs. Other subscribers were "A Well-wisher," £100; Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild, 52gs; Mrs. Arthur, £20; and Sir James Barrie, 20gs. The amount of subscriptions and donations totalled over £1,500.

Proposing the toast of "The Queen,, Queen Alexandra, and other Members of the Royal Family," the Chairman alluded to the death of the Duke of Argyll, a literary man and a benefactor of the fund. His passing was a great loss to the Empire and to other lands as well, because he was as much esteemed in the United States as his father was. The Princess, upon whom the loss fell, had the sympathy of everyone. (Sympathetic cheers.)

Mr. Page, proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," said they had a right to congratulate themselves on the excellence of the judgment of the committees that administered the fund. The very gist of its service was its secrecy. The fewest possible men knew who its beneficiaries were. Only the committee that administered it and the chairman of the annual dinners were told, in part, who had received grants. He confessed that he was at first startled when he read a partial list of them—at first startled, and then made grateful that he was permitted to subscribe his mite to the fund. In the list were a dozen persons of our own time, whom he should never have guessed needed help, and to whom they were all more heavily indebted than any sum of money could pay. They were writers whom it was somebody's bounden duty to serve, if they happened to need help.

In considering what a little financial help might do for an unfortunate literary man, such barren questions as whether poverty spurred to literary production or whether wealth hindered it always came up. But after they had catalogued all the poverty-driven writers and all the rich writers, the fact remained that dire want never yet helped to produce anything higher than food and shelter; and worry about to-morrow never gave an impulse to artistic creation. (Cheers.)

Nor was there use in falling back on the elementary facts of economics, and saying that the man who could not or would not order his life so as to keep out of tight places deserved his punishment. This was quite true. But they were not talking about what men deserved. They were dispensing neither justice nor charity, but only exercising their gratitude by recognising certain touching human facts that existed in the illogical world whence came some of their chief joys and inspirations.

#### GRATEFUL FOR LITERATURE.

It became them to be grateful for literature, whether it came from Parnassus or Grub Street. They were in this matter dealing often with inspired, absurd, creative, silly folk who, in spite of their commonplace shortcomings and their unkindnesses to themselves, made the world far better to live in. Some of the high producers of literature lacked common-sense. Else they would be engaged, as we were, with common things, and then they would write no better than we wrote.

Literature—or much of it, for there was no rule to follow in those high altitudes—was born in obscure places, of the unusual moods of uncommon minds; and it was born—or much of it was born—in loneliness, and it often waited in loneliness till the maker had pulled down the curtains of his eyes. It was born, too—or much of it—of an exquisite unhappiness and restlessness of spirit—a spirit that could not concern itself prudently with every day affairs. They who dealt with common things generally knew where they should get their dinner next day. That was comfortable, but there was nothing particularly glorious about it. The nation and the future were not much richer by reason of their plodding prudence. There was a keen of sense higher than that. If they found men who really had this higher sense, they should forgive them the lack of comfortable prudence, and supply them, if they needed it, with the fruits of their own humbler management. (Cheers.)

The fact remained that there were now in this kingdom men and women who might produce literature if they got timely and temporary help, and who would not produce literature or who would produce less if such help did not come. Beside that fact all mere literary speculation and economic argument were futile pastimes.

#### PRECARIOUS BUSINESS.

From the point of view of ordinary prudence—of mere barnyard gumption—of ccurse, it was an absurd thing that any man should set out to spend his life in writing. (Laughter.) It was a very precarious business, too. Gambling was more likely to yield a steady income. (Laughter.) The poor writer separated himself from his fellows, put himself at the mercy of the public, which was not primarily concerned about literature at all. He encountered periods of profound depression and even of despair. He ran the risk of causing those about him and those dependent on him to be unduly miserable.

It was an absurd career, a foolish and foolhardy business, and no man had a right to take it up who could help taking it up. This was a sound argument of prudence, and incontrovertible. But its soundness did not matter in the least. What mattered was that it was among folk who must write that they found some of the most precious lives that the world was blest with. Cheers.)

The happiness that nobody disputed was the keen clear joy of creating something, and since literature was the noblest creation of man the joy of making it was the highest joy. (Cheers.) There was nothing that ought to make a stronger appeal to every English-speaking person than an appeal for appreciative help to men and women who might add to the boundless richness of our literature for that was the chief glory of our race and of the world. (Cheers.)

The toast of, "Literature" was proposed by Lord Sumner and responded to by Miss Violet Markham and Mr. G. K. Chesterton; while the health of the chairman was cordially pledged on the call of Lord Mersey.

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Mellows St. Fort, Bombay.